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Free STEP Academy

أكاديمية ستيب المجانية

السلسلة الأولى من نماذج أسئلة إستيعاب المقروء التي تكررت مؤخراً في إختبار كفايات اللغة الإنجليزية STEP الخاص بالمركز الوطني للقياس ....

Free STEP Academy
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إهداء

نحن منسوبي أكاديمية ستيب المجانية نهدي هذا العمل التطوعي لجميع الطلاب والطالبات الذين خاضوا تجربتهم مع إختبار كفايات اللغة الإنجليزية STEPونقلوا تجربتهم إلينا ،،،،،،،

وخاصةً كل من ساعدنا وأعاننا في ترتيب و وضع المحتوى الاساسي لهذه القطع بهدف نقل الفائدة ومشاركتها مع جميع الطلاب والطالبات الذين سيخضون تجربتهم مع إختبار كفايات اللغة الإنجليزية STEP.

كما أن أكاديمية ستيب المجانية تخص بالإهداء إلى كل من شارك في إنجاز هذا العمل التطوعي الكبير بغض النظر عن نوع تلك المشاركة سواء كانت عدد صغير من الأحرف او الكلمات لكي نتمكن من تقديم هذا العمل الالجبار بأحسن صورة والفضل يعود لله ثم لهم في انشاء هذا المحتوى المتكامل لتجميع القطع المتكررة في اختبار كفايات اللغة الإنجليزية STEP .

شكر وعرفان

تتقدم أكاديمية ستيب المجانية بجزيل الشكر والامتنان لمن كانوا هم الأساس في ترتيب و وضع هذه القطع الخاصة بقسم إستيعاب المقروء في إختبار كفايات اللغة الإنجليزية STEP , ونحن كمنسوبي أكاديمية ستيب المجانية قررنا أن نعبر عن شكرنا الخاص لجميع الطلاب والطالبات الذين خاضوا تجربتهم مع إختبار كفايات اللغة الإنجليزية STEPونقلوا تجربتهم إلينا عن طريق اسلوبنا الخاص في حفظ حقوق جميع تلك الاجتهادات والتجارب على أنها مسجلة بأسمهم ولا علاقة للأكاديمية بهذا المجهود فنحن لن ننسبها لأنفسنا كما يفعل غيرنا ،،،،،،،،،

شكراً للكل ....

شكراً لجميع طاقم أكاديمية ستيب المجانية ،،،،،،،،

شكراً لكل الطلاب والطالبات ،،،،،،،،،،

شكراً لكل من ساعدنا وأعاننا في ترتيب وتيسير هذا العمل التطوعي الكبير،،،،،،،

وفي النهاية تتناثر الكلمات بعيداً عن المنال ، على صفحات الأوراق العابرة مع نسيم الرياح، لتغرق في أمواج البحر ولتمحي اثر مادُوِنَ بها من كلمات شكرٍ وعرفان، لتخبرنا بأننادائماً لن نستطيع إيفاء الحق لمن نريد أن نقدم لهم الشكر والتقدير والعرفان،،،،،،

ويبقى لنا العجز دائماً في وصف وحصر كلمات الشكر والعرفان خصوصاً للذين وضعوا بصماتهم علينا حباً، واخاءاً متصفين بالعطاء، والكرم الذي ليس له حدود. وكما نعلم أن سطور الشكر تكون في غاية الصعوبة وذلك لأنها تشعرنا بعدم إيفائها الحق لمن نهديه تلك الأسطر وها نحن اليوم نقف أمام تلك الصعوبة بذاتها ....

فسبحان من يُخْصَّ له بالشكر دائماً، الشكر لله عز وجل الذي أنار لنا الدرب، وفتح لنا أبواب العلم وأمدنا بالصبر والإرادة، وأعاننا بقوته لنصل لهذا المبتغى ومنه لترتيب تلك الجهود المتواضعة ....

وأخيراً، نسأل الله العلي القدير ذو العرش العظيم، مالك الملك، ملك الملوك، أن يجعل هذاالعمل التطوعي المتواضع محطة علمية وتعليمية لكل من أراد إقتنائه، وأن ينفع به سائر بلاد المسلمين ....

والله ولي التوفيق ،،،،،،،،،

المقدمة

نظراً لكثرة الملفات التي تهتم بتجميع كل ما يدور في اقسام إختبار كفايات اللغة الإنجليزية STEP والتي يغلب على أمرها طابع التكدس والعشوائية .

فقد قررت أكاديمية ستيب المجانية بقيادة منسوبيها إعادة هيكلة جميع مواضيع اسئلة قسم إستيعاب المقروء بشكل يسهل على الجميع متابعتها، ومن خلال هذه السلسلة المنظمة سنطرح لكم القطع الاكثر تكراراً بناءً على تجارب الطلاب والطالبات الذين خاضوا إختبار كفايات اللغة الإنجليزية STEPونقلوا تجربتهم إلينا ،والتي بإذن الله تعالى ستفيدكم في اجتياز قسم استيعاب المقروء،أي أننا حاولنا أن نقرب لكم الفكرة قدر المستطاع ولذلك أي قطعة ذُكرت من ضمن النماذج التسعه التي تعتبر مجهود خاص بالطلاب والطالبات المختنب

وهنا بإذن الله في هذا الملف المتواضع ستجدون جميع ماتبحثون عنه بشكل منظم ومسلسل بناءً على النماذج التسعة دون الحاجه للرجوع إلى أي ملفات أخرى فهذا التسلسل المنظم لملفاتنا سيجمع لكم بين القطع المتكررة والنماذج المعروفة

مع التوضيح بأن النماذج هي أسئلة الاختبار بناءاً على التجارب المنقولة من الطلاب والطالبات الذين خاضوا تجربتهم مع إختبار كفايات اللغة الإنجليزية STEP.

كما أننا ننوه بأن القطع المتكررة هي اجتهادات شخصية من قبلنا ومن قبل الطلاب والطالبات بشكل خاص فنحن لم نحصل على أي معلومة إلا بفضل الله ثم بفضلهم ومن لايشكر الناس لايشكر الله

هذا والله ولي التوفيق ،،،،،،،،،،،

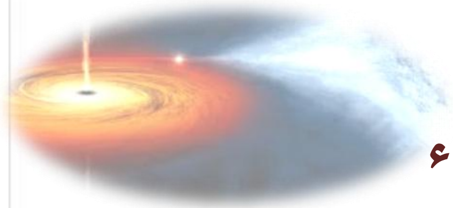
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Passage 1
النجوم والكواكب والثقوب السوداء



Source: mrstanbro.weebly.com/uploads/1/5/9/2/15929440/pdfstopthink

Read the following passage, and then choose the best answer to each of the questions that follow and mark it on your answer sheet.

B. How many things can you see in the night sky? A lot! On a clear night you might see the moon, some planets, and thousands of sparkling stars. You can see even more with a telescope. You might see stars where before you only saw dark space. You might see that many stars look larger than others. You might see that some stars that look white are really red or blue. With bigger and bigger telescopes you can see more and more objects in the sky. And you can see those objects in more and more details.

2. But scientists believe there are some things in the sky that we will never see. We won’t see them with the biggest telescope in the world, on the clearest night of the year. That’s because they’re invisible. They’re the mysterious dead holes black called stars

3. You might find it hard to imagine that stars die. After all, our Sun is a star. Year after year we see it up in the sky, burning brightly, giving us heat and light. The Sun certainly doesn’t seem to be getting old or weak. But stars do burnout and die after billions of years.

4. As the gases of a star burn, they give off light and heat. But when the gas runs out ينفذ ,the star stops burning and begins to die. As the star cools, the outer layers of the star pull in toward the center.

5. The star squashes into a smaller and a smaller ball. If the star was very small to begin with, the star ends up as a cold, dark ball called a black dwarf. If the star was very big, it keeps squashing inward until it’s packed together tighter than anything in the universe.

6. Imagine if the earth were crushed until it was the size of the tiny marbl. That’ how this dead star, black hole, is packed. What pulls the star in toward its center with such power? It’s the same force قوة that pulls you down when you jump—the force called gravity. A black hole is so tightly packed that its gravity sucks in everything.---even light. The light from a black hole can never come back to your eyes. That’s why we see nothing but blackness.

7. So the next time you stare up at the night sky, remember: there’s more in the sky than meets the eye! Scattered in the silent darkness are black holes---the great mystery of the space.

Questions

1. What can bigger telescopes see?

A. Hidden planets
B.Dark spaces
C.Larger sparkles
D. Other bodies (√)

2. According to paragraph (2), which of the following is NOT true about the black holes?

A. They are mysterious.
B. They are invisible.
C. They are dead.
D. They are big(√)

.3. What does paragraph (3) say about our Sun?

A. It is not a star.
B. It is almost dead.
C. It gives off light but not heat
D. It will burn out and die. (√)

4. The word squashing in paragraph (4) is closes in meaning to which of the following?

A. Hitting
B. Shrinking(√)
C. Rotating
D. Breaking

5. According to paragraph (4), why does a star give off light and heat?

A. Because it reflects light.
B. Because it burns its own fuel. (√)
C. Because of its mirror-like surface.
D. Because of the light temperature of space.

6. According to paragraph (4), what causes a star to die?

A. Its fuel is depleted. (√)
B. It collides with other stars
C. It explodes outward
D. It ages too much.

7. The word marble in paragraph (5) is closest in meaning to:

A. a small vehicle
B. a tiny insect
C. a small building
D. a polished rock(√)

8. Why are black holes invisible according to paragraph (5)?

A. They do not allow light to escape(√) .
B. They are very tightly packed.
C. They are too full of gravity
D. They are extremely powerful.

9. What is the best title for this passage?
A. Black Holes: Energy and Age
B. Black Holes: Gravity and size
C. Black Holes: Reality and Mystery(√)
D. Black Holes: Stars and Telescopes

Passage 2



Read the following passage, and then choose the best answer to each of the questions that follow and mark it on your answer sheet.

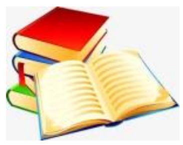
1) Last night I had a frightening dream .I should explain that just before I went to bed, I ate an apple. I mention that because my mother always told me that if I ate right before going to sleep, I wouldn't sleep well and might even have a bad dream. But let me tell you about my dream.

2) I found myself in what seemed to be familiar area outdoor, but I couldn't remember ever having been there before—in my waking life, I mean. Maybe in some other dream I had been there and that might be why it seemed familiar. There were lots of huge trees and vines and greenery,)more or less like I would imagine a jungle in Brazil to be. It was very humid but I was dressed in winter. That made me even more uncomfortable and I remember thinking that I should go home and change clothes. But where was home and how could I get there? I didn't know the answer to either question- nor did I know how I ended up where I was. It never occurred to me in a dream that I could remove the heavy winter coat, hat and gloves that I was wearing.—it just didn't seem to be an option

3) In the dream I was all alone. No one was with me. Suddenly I heard voices and saw some people who had been my classmates in high school. They were much older and looked quite different, but I instinctively knew who they were. In the dream, I could even recall their names. There were four of them and they seemed very concerned for me. They were dressed in loose light colored clothing appropriate for this jungle, but my attire didn't attract their attention at all—nor did they mention anything about it being out of place. One of them approached me and I knew he was speaking for all of them. He said they had been sent to warn me not to eat the fruit from the tree in front of me nor to drink any of the water from the stream nearby. As he told me this, I realized that I had something in my hand. It was fruit from the very tree he was warning me about—and I had already eaten more than half of it. Without him saying so, I knew that this fruit was poisonous سام and probably also the water from the stream.

4) At that point I awoke in a heavy sweat, having thrown off my covers. I went to the bathroom and splashed some water on my face to cool down a bit, then returned to bed. How strange, I thought, that an apple tree was growing in the midst of that jungle.

Questions



1. What did the writer do just before he went to bed?
A. He listened to his mother
B. He had a bad dream.
C. He didn't sleep well
D. He ate some fruit. (√)

2. In his dream, where did the writer find himself?
He found himself in:
A. his waking life
B. a humid jungle(√)
C. another dream
D. a huge tree

3. According to paragraph (2), what did the writer feel that he wanted to do in the dream?
He wanted to:
A. be far from home.
B. be more uncomfortable
C. call his mother
D. put on different clothes(√)

4. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the clause, it just didn't seem to be an option?
A. He didn't even think of it. (√)
B. He thought about doing it.
C. There were too many choices.
D. There weren't enough choices.

5. According to paragraph (3), until when did the writer think that he was alone in the jungle?
He thought he was alone until he:
A. remembered their names.
B. met some of his teachers.
C. overheard people talking(√)
D. saw some strangers

6. What did his friends in the dream warn him?
They warned him not to:
A. swim in the stream nearby.
B. take a fruit from the tree before him(√)
C. speak for all of them
D. change his winter clothes

7. What was his condition when he woke up?
He woke up:
A. splashing water.
B. under heavy covers.
C. heavily perspiring(√)
D. under an apple tree

8. Why did he dream about an apple tree?
Because:
A. he ate an apple before sleeping. (√)
B. his classmates suggested he do so.
C. he loves apples passionately.
D. he thought apples were healthy.

9. What is the best title for this passage?
A. A Sweet Dream
B. Mother's Assignment
C. Friend's Visit
D. A Nightmare(√)

Passage 3

القدره على التحكم بالنار

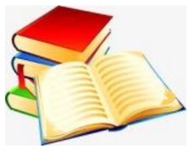
Source: cs.mcgill.ca/~rwest/wikispeedia/wpcd/wp/f/Fire.htm

Read the following passage, and then choose the best answer to each of the questions thatfollow and mark it on your answer sheet.

1. The ability to control fire is one of humankind's great achievements. Fire making to generate heat and light made it possible for people to migrate to colder climates and enabled people to cook food — a key step in the fight against disease. Archaeology indicates that ancestors or relatives of modern humans might have controlled fire as early as 790,000 years ago.

2. Some recent evidence may exist to demonstrate that man controlled fire from 1 to 1.8 million years ago (which would make it older than inventing the knife). By the Neolithic Revolution, during the introduction of grain based agriculture, people all over the world used fire as a tool in landscape management. These fires were typically controlled burns or "cool fires", as opposed to uncontrolled "hot fires" that damage the soil.

Questions



1. Before controlling fire, people…………………..

a. didn't eat cooked food (√)

b. generated heat and light

c. migrated to colder climates

d. fought diseases

2. In the Neolithic Revolution, people…………………………

a. used grain based agriculture

b. used fire as a tool to manage landscape

c. (A+B) (√)

d. damaged the soil

3. "Cool fires" in the 2nd paragraph probably means…………………………

a. landscape

b. uncontrolled fires

c. controlled fires(√)

d. damaged soil

4. The fire that damages soil is called……………..

a. controlled fire

b. uncontrolled fire (√)

c. cool fire

d. (A+C)

Passage 4

التزلج



Source: quora.com/What-is-the-history-of-skiing-as-a-sport

Read the following passage, and then choose the best answer to each of the questions thatfollow and mark it on your answer sheet.

1. Skiing is a mode of transport, recreational activity and competitive winter sport in which the participant uses skis to glide on snow. Many types of competitive skiing events are recognized by the International Olympic Committee (IOC), and the International Ski Federation (FIS).

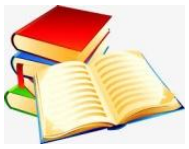
2. Skiing has a history of almost five thousand years. Although modern skiing has evolved from beginnings in Scandinavia, it may have been practiced as early as 600 BC in what is now China.

3. The word "ski" is one of a handful of words Norway has exported to the international community. The word" ski" comes from the Old Norse word" skio" which translates a piece of wood.

4. Skiing, similarly to so many sports, started at a pre-historic ages, though its concept was rather different from today's idea of a sport activity. From 2500 BC, when the first primitive skis were made in Hoting, Sweden, people have used skis to hunt more effectively for animals, to perform military races or to transport themselves in the snow.

5. Until the mid-19th century, skiing was primarily used for transport, and since then has become a recreation and sport. Military ski races were held in Norway during the 18th century. As equipment developed and ski lifts were developed, skiing evolved into two main types during the late 19th and early 20th century, Alpine and Nordic.

6. When we talk about skiing, we generally mean Alpine (also named downhill) skiing. Its purpose is to ski down the hill by fixed heels and toes, commonly with a pair of ski poles. Once you have skied down using proper body balance, some lifts next to the ski tracks on the ridges transport you up the mountain to the peak. However, there is another type of skiing called Nordic skiing. It uses fixed-toe but free-heel bindings.

Questions 

1. The International Olympic Committee (IOC)……………

a. recognizes skiing competitive events (√)
b. is a mode of transport
c. is a winter sport
d. is the same as the International Ski Federation (FIS)

2. Old Norse is probably..........................
a. a kind of skiing
b. an old language(√)
c. a sport
d. a military skiing

3. In paragraph 4, When the first primitive skis were made in Hoting, Sweden, people have used skis for...............................purposes
a. 2
b. 5
c. 4
d. 3(√)

4. Alpine and Nordic are.........................

a. types of skiing (√)
b. ski lifts
c. military races
d. kinds of equipment

5. In Alpine skiing, the skier ………………………………
a. uses fixed toes only
b. skis down the hill by fixed heels and toes (√)
c. uses fixed-toe but free-heel bindings
d. uses fixed heels only



Passage 5

التلوث



Source**:** ck12.org/earth-science/Types-of-Air-Pollution/lesson/Types-of-Air-Pollution-HS-ES/

Read the following passage, and then choose the best answer to each of the questions that follow and mark it on your answer sheet.

1. Thick black smoke curling out of smokestacks, horrible–tasting chemicals in your drinking water, pesticides in your food — these are examples of pollution. Pollution is any contamination of the environment which causes harm to the environment or the inhabitants of the environment. There are many kinds of pollution, and there are many pollutants. Some obvious kinds of pollution are pollution of the air, soil, and water. Some less obvious or less salient kinds of pollution are radioactive, noise, and light pollution. Air pollution can be caused by particles, liquids, or gases that make the air harmful to breathe.

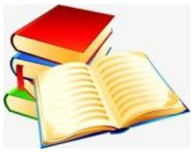
2. There are two main types of air pollution: primary and secondary. Primary pollutants enter the air directly, like smoke from factories and car exhaust. Secondary pollutants are chemicals that mix together to pollute the air, like mixtures of emissions, or waste output, from vehicles and factory smoke that change to form more dangerous pollutants in the air and sunlight.

3. Soil pollution can be caused by pesticides, leakage from chemical tanks, oil spills, and other chemicals which get into the soil by dumping or accidental contamination. Soil pollution can also cause water pollution when underground water becomes contaminated by coming into contact with the polluted soil

4. Water pollution can be caused by waste products, sewage, oil spills, and litter in streams, rivers, lakes, and oceans. Some scientists believe that water pollution is the largest cause of death and disease in the world, causing about 14,000 deaths in the world each day.

5. Noise pollution can be caused by vehicle, aircraft, and industrial noise. It can also be caused by military or experimental sonar. Noise has health effects on people and animals. In people, it can cause high blood pressure, heart problems, sleep disturbances, and hearing problems.

Questions



1. What is an example of air pollution?

a. smoke from factories (√)
b. oil from oil spills
c. chemicals in your drinking water
d. noise from traffic

2. What are the difference between the primary pollution and secondary pollution?

a. Primary pollutants enter the air directly, but secondary ones don't enter air
b. Primary pollution is more dangerous than secondary pollution
c. Secondary pollution is more dangerous than the primary pollution (√)
d. Primary pollution as dangerous as secondary pollution

3. Pesticides and leakage from chemical tanks are examples of……..

a. air pollution
b. soil pollution(√)
c. noise pollution
d. water pollution

4. What kind of pollution is thought to cause the most death and disease?

a. Air pollution
b. Soil pollution
c. Noise pollution
d. Water pollution (√)

5. Ali is working at an airport and he is exposed to noise pollution every day, so he might get……………………..

a. High blood pressure
b. cancer
c. heart problems
d. (A+C) (√)

Passage 6

التصوير الفوتوغرافي



Source:hrc.utexas.edu/exhibitions/permanent/firstphotograph/

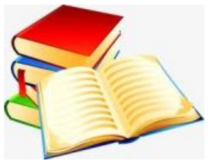
Read the following passage, and then choose the best answer to each of the questions that follow and mark it on your answer sheet.

1. More than 1,000 years ago, people tried to capture images using the pinhole camera. These inventions helped people understand how light behaved in different situations, but they couldn't put a picture onto a physical object. 1694, a philosopher named Wilhelm Homberg discovered that light darkened certain chemicals. This discovery helped others begin creating photographs.

2. In 1826, the first photograph was taken by French inventor Nicéphore Niépce. He used a polished metal plate and an oil called bitumen, which reacts to light. Photographic technology then advanced quickly, and ways of taking and developing pictures became cheaper and easier. Photography studios began to pop up in urban areas, and "photographer" becomes a real profession.

3. In 1900, George Eastman invented the Brownie camera; a small portable camera was easy to use. Before its invention, photography was done by professionals. Now, anyone could capture a moment with a photograph.

4. Though color photography was invented in the late 1800, color film didn't take off until the 1950s. The digital camera was invented in 1975, and the digital cameras became available on the market in 1990.Today, more digital cameras are sold than traditional film cameras.

Questions 

1. Wilhelm Homberg lived in the ....century.

a. 16th
b. 18th
c. 17th(√)
d. 15th

2. The main idea of paragraph 2 is that...................

a. the first photograph was taken by French inventor Nicéphore Niépce
b. how photography developed and advanced quickly and became a profession(√)
c. why photography studios began to pop up in urban areas
d. an oil called bitumen reacts to light

3. The Brownie camera was............................

a. easy to use and to carry (√)
b. invented in 1826
c. to be used by professionals
d. big and heavy

4. If somebody lived in 1956, he.....................

a. could have only a black and white photo
b. could use a digital camera
c. could use the You Tube
d. could have a colored photo(√)

5. The main idea of the passage is ....

a. How photography developed from the past until now (√)
b. Photography in the 20th century
c. How the pinhole camera was invented
d. How photography was 1000 years ago



Passage 7

الايس كريم



Source: idfa.org/news-views/media-kits/ice.../the-history-of-ice-cream

Read the following passage, and then choose the best answer to each of the questions thatfollow and mark it on your answer sheet.

1. Ice cream is a sweetened frozen food typically eaten as a snack or dessert. It is usually made from dairy products, such as milk and cream, and often combined with fruits or other ingredients and flavors. Ice cream is one of the most popular desserts in the world. Over four billion gallons (15.1 billion liters) are consumed each year worldwide. Although many people enjoy this frozen dessert, not too many people know its history.

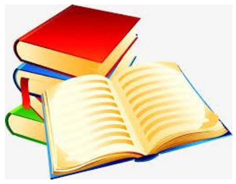
2. Eating frozen sweets started about two thousand years ago. In ancient Italy, Persia and China, ice (or sometimes snow) was mixed with fruit or fruit juice. In ancient Rome, the Emperor Nero had snow brought down from the mountains and mixed with fruit.

3. Arabs were the first people to add milk to frozen desserts. Instead of fruit juice, they added sugar as a sweetener. But sugar wasn't the only thing added. They also added dried fruits and nuts. As early as 1,000 years ago, ice cream could be found in Baghdad, Damascus and Cairo.

4. After this time, ice cream and ice cream recipes were mentioned in books. One of the earliest ice cream recipes appeared in a cookbook from 1718. The Oxford English Dictionary claims that the first mention of the phrase "ice cream" was in a magazine that was published in the year 1744.

5. These days there are many companies that sell ice cream and the number of different flavors available is well over 1,000. Frozen desserts have been around for a long time and will most likely be enjoyed well into the future.

Questions



1. Ice cream is made from…………………..
a. snacks and desserts
b. dairy products (√)
c. 4 billion gallons
d. 15.1 billion liters

2. The main idea of paragraph 2 is…………………..
a. How people started eating frozen sweets in the past (√)
b. Why the Roman Emperor Nero had snow mixed with fruit.
b. How the Italians and Chinese made ice cream
c. Fruit and fruit juice are used in making ice cream

3. The items the Arabs added to frozen desserts were…………………..
a. fruit juice and sugar
b. milk and fruit juice
c. dried fruit, nuts, milk and sugar (√)
d. fruit juice

4. The pronoun "they" in paragraph 3 refers to the …………..
a. fruits
b. desserts
c. people
d. Arabs(√)

5. The best title for this passage could be…………….
a. The History of Ice cream (√)
b. Arabs and Ice cream
c. How Ice cream is Made
d. Books on Ice creams

Passage 8



اختراع العجل

Source: ancient-origins.net/ancient.../revolutionary-invention-wheel

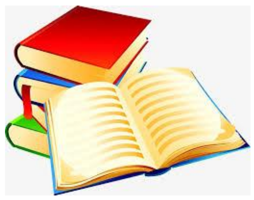
Read the following passage, and then choose the best answer to each of the questions thatfollow and mark it on your answer sheet.

1. The wheel probably originated in ancient Sumer (modern Iraq) in the 5th millennium BC, originally in the function of potter's wheels. The wheel reached India and Pakistan with the Indus Valley Civilization in the 3rd millennium BC. Near the northern side of the Caucasus several graves were found, in which since 3700 BC people had been buried on carts.

2. The earliest description of what may be a wheeled vehicle with four wheels is 3500 BC clay pot excavated in southern Poland. What is particularly interesting about the wheel is that wheels only occur in nature in the microscopic form, so man's use of the wheel could not have been in mimicry of nature. It is worth noting, however, that the rolling motion of the wheel is seen in certain animals that manipulate their bodies into the shape of a ball and roll.

3. The wheel reached Europe and India (the Indus Valley civilization) in the 4th millennium BC. In China, the wheel is certainly present with the adoption of the chariot in 1200 BC.

Questions



1. The origin of the wheel is believed to be……………….

a. India

b. Iraq (√)

c. Poland

d. Pakistan

2. A vehicle with four wheels was first discovered in Poland in the…………………century BC.

a. 3 rd

b. 4 th (√)

c. 2 nd

d. 5 th

3. The word millennium in paragraph 3 probably means a ……………

a. century (√)

b. wheel

c. valley

d. civilizatio

Passage 9

الملكة الفرنسية

Source: www.testprepreview.com/modules/reading1.htm

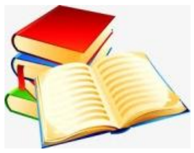
Read the following passage, and then choose the best answer to each of the questions thatfollow and mark it on your answer sheet.

King Louis XVI and Queen Marie Antoinette ruled France from 1774 to 1789, a time when the country was fighting bankruptcy. The royal couple did not let France's insecure financial situation limit their immoderate spending, however. Even though the minister of finance repeatedly warned the king and queen against wasting money, they continued to spend great fortunes on their personal pleasure. This lavish spending greatly enraged the people of France. They felt that the royal couple bought its luxurious lifestyle at the poor people's expense.
Marie Antoinette, the beautiful but exceedingly impractical queen, seemed uncaring about her subjects' misery. While French citizens begged for lower taxes, the queen embellished her palace with extravagant works of art. She also surrounded herself with artists, writers, and musicians, who encouraged the queen to spend money even more profusely.

While the queen's favorites glutted themselves on huge feasts at the royal table, many people in France were starving. The French government taxed the citizens outrageously. These high taxes paid for the entertainments the queen and her court so enjoyed. When the minister of finance tried to stop these royal spendthrifts, the queen replaced him. The intense hatred that the people felt for Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette kept building until it led to the French Revolution. During this time of struggle and

violence (1789-1799), thousands of aristocrats, as well as the king and queen themselves, lost their lives at the guillotine. Perhaps if Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette had reined in their extravagant spending, the events that rocked France would not have occurred

.

Questions 

1. The people surrounding the queen encouraged her to spend money ______.

A. wisely
B. abundantly
C. carefully (√)
D. foolishly
E. joyfully

2. The minister of finance tried to curb these royal ______.

A. aristocrats (√)
B. money wasters
C. enemies
D. individuals
E. spenders

Passage 10



السيارات

Source**:** www.testprepreview.com/modules

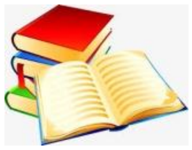
Read the following passage, and then choose the best answer to each of the questions thatfollow and mark it On your answer sheet.

Visitors to America are immediately struck by the tremendous numbers of automobiles filling the highways and crowding the city streets. The automobile, which has transformed the American way of life, is the most indispensable workhorse of the family. During the week, the father drives it to his job in the city, alone, or in a “car pool” arrangement with several of his fellow workers. When he leaves it at home, his wife uses it constantly to do errands, to haul groceries, to drive children to lessons or appointments, to shops or swimming pools. On weekends, the family drives out to the country for a picnic lunch or may take a trip of several hundred miles. On vacations, no corner of the country is beyond the family’s reach.

2- All of America has felt the changes, which came with the automobile and with the network of highways that have been built to serve it. Farmers, who live far from their neighbors, are no longer isolated. Tractors of the work of the many farmlands they cannot afford to hire, Trucks carry their products to market, to storage elevators or to railroads.

3- Traffic jams in cities and along the approaches to cities, especially at morning and evening rush hours and at the start and end of weekends, are difficult problems. How to find out enough parking space in the cities, even with underground parking lots and many-storied “pigeonhole” parking structures in another. More highways and wider ones are needed as fast as they can be built.

Questions



1- The main topic of this passage is __________________ .
a) The network of highways
b) The American highways
c) Trucks and Tractors in America
d) Cars and the American Life(√)

2- The automobile has had _______________ on the American society.
a) A little effect
b) hardly any effect
c) an obvious effect(√)
d) no effect whatsoever

3- The American father ________________________.
a) always drives alone to work. (√)
b) may share his car with other colleagues.
c) drives his children to lessons.
d) drives his wife to haul groceries.

4- The American family may spend the weekend ____________.
a) abroad.
b) in down town.
c) out of town. (√)
d) in a family gathering.

5-Thanks to the automobile, all American States have become____________.
a) within reach. (√)
b) more isolated.
c) beyond reach.
d) torn apart.

6- Most American families __________________ cars.
a) cannot afford
b) do not badly need
c) do not have
d) cannot do without (√)

7- The word ‘ which ‘ in the first line of the second paragraph refers to _________________.
a) all Americans
b) automobiles
c) changes (√)
d) traffi

الاجـــــــابات

القطعة رقم١ ،،،،،،

1-D 2-B 3-D 4-A 5-C 6-B 7-C 8-A 9-D

القطعه رقم٢،،،،،،،،،،،،،،،،،،،،،،

1-D 2-D 3-D 4-B 5-B 6-A 7-D 8-A 9-C

القطعة رقم ٣،،،،،،،،،،،،،،،،،،،،،

1-A 2-C 3- C 4-B

القطعة رقم٤،،،،،،،،،،،،،،،،،،،،،،

1-A 2-B 3-D 4-A 5-B

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1-C 2-B 3-A 4-D 5-A

القطعة رقم ٧،،،،،،،،،،،،،،،،،،،،،

1-B 2-A 3-C 4-D 5- A

القطعة رقم ٨،،،،،،،،،،،،،،،،،،،،،

1-B 2- B 3-A

القطعة رقم٩،،،،،،،،،،،،،،،،،،،،،،،

1-C 2- A

القطعة رقم١٠،،،،،،،،،،،،،،،،،،،،،،

1-D 2-C 3-A 4-C 5-A 6-D 7-C



Passage 11

كوكب المريخ

Source: mars.jpl.nasa.gov/msp98/why.html

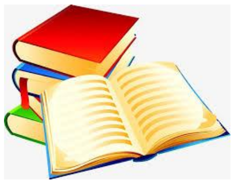
Read the following passage, and then choose the best answer to each of the questions thatfollow and mark it on your answer sheet.

1. The U.S. space program run by NASA began exploring the planet Mars in the 1960. There is a great deal of scientific interest in Mars because it is next to Earth in the solar system. Earth is the third planet from the Sun, while Mars is the fourth planet in the solar system. Mars has two small moons. Mars, commonly, referred to as "the red planet" because it appears a reddish-orange or rust color. Its reddish color comes from the high amounts of iron oxide on its surface

2. Like the Earth, Mars revolves around the Sun in an elliptical orbit. This oval orbit of Mars is more stretched out than the oval orbit of Earth. It takes Mars 687 Earth days to make one revolution around the Sun. One year on Mars is equal to almost two years on Earth. One day on Mars is about 24.5 hours long

3. Mars has a thin atmosphere that contains about half as much oxygen as Earth’s atmosphere and most of its atmosphere is made up of carbon dioxide. Sometimes Mars has thin clouds made of frozen carbon dioxide and can also have fog and haze. The surface of Mars is extremely cold, hundreds of degrees F below zero.

4. There has long been speculation concerning the possibility of life and or liquid water on Mars. However, the planet's thin atmosphere prevents water from accumulating for any time. Strong solar winds and poor heat transfer across its surface would make sustained life virtually impossible.

Questions 

1. Mars has……………..

a. more moons than the Earth(√)
b. fewer moons than the Earth
c. The same number of moons of the Earth
d. No moon at all

2. Mars is called the "Red Planet" because……………

a. It is like a reddish-orange
b. It is like the rust color
c. It has high amounts of iron oxide on its surface.
d. All are correct(√)

3. The underlined word "elliptical" in paragraph 2 probably means……

a. Orbit
b. Stretched
c. Oval(√)
d. Revolution

4. Salem who is living on the Earth is 70 years old. How old would he be if he were living on Mars?

a. 70 years
b. 35 years(√)
c. 50 years
d. 140 years

5. How long is the day on Mars?

a. Almost the same as the day on the Earth(√)
b. Much longer than the day on the Earth
c. Much shorter than the day on the Earth
d. 49 hours

6. Paragraph is mainly talking about……………

a. Fog and haze on mars
b. Oxygen in the Mars atmosphere
c. Carbon dioxide in the Mars atmosphere
d. The atmosphere and climate on Mars(√)



Passage 12

مثلث برمودا

Source: bermuda-attractions.com/bermuda2_00004e.htm

Read the following passage, and then choose the best answer to each of the questions thatfollow and mark it on your answer sheet.

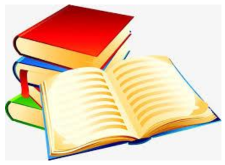
1. The legend of the mysterious Bermuda Triangle is one of the strangest of all sea stories. The Bermuda Triangle is a section of the Atlantic Ocean off the southeastern coast of Florida. A line drawn from Florida to Bermuda, then to Puerto Rico and back to Florida, forms a rough triangle. Within this triangle, or very near it, more than fifty ships and airplanes have vanished or disappeared.

2. The legend began in 1945, when five American Navy bombers vanished while flying over the area. They were flying during the day, under clear weather conditions. The commander of the five planes was talking to his base by radio. He announced that they seemed to be lost. After that, the planes were never heard from again. A search plane was sent out to find the five. It too disappeared.

3. In 1948, an airliner flying toward Miami vanished over the Triangle. A few months later, another plane disappeared. In 1950, still another airplane flew into the Triangle, never to be seen again. A ship named The Sandra sailed into the triangle and vanished. In 1953, another ship, sailing north of the Triangle, sent out distress signals that were suddenly cut off. Ships and planes were sent to search for the ship, but they never found it.

4- There have been many explanations for these mysterious happenings.Some people believe that there is a strange force at work in this part of the ocean. Some suggest there may be some kinds of `hole' in the triangle that ships and planes go through into another world. Others think that UFO's steal the planes, ships, and their crews, and take them away.

5. Some people don't believe that there is anything extraordinary about the Bermuda Triangle. Thousands of ships and airplanes have passed through the Triangle without encountering trouble. The Triangle isn't the only place where ships and planes have vanished. Many ships have vanished all over the world's oceans. Many reasons exist for such things happening, such as sudden storms or seaquakes. These are just some of the dangers of going to sea. The Bermuda Triangle just happens to be a part of the sea where there have been many disasters. Whatever the reasons for these strange happenings, the legend of the Bermuda Triangle remains the strangest of all sea tales.

Questions 

1. Paragraph 1 is mainly talking ....

a. about the location of Bermuda Triangle(√)
b. why Bermuda Triangle is mysterious
c. why Bermuda Triangle is a legend
d. about ships and airplanes

2. The underlined word "bombers" in paragraph 2 probably means............

a. ships
b. airplanes(√)
c. conditions
d. stories3.

3. According to Paragraph 2, the total number of the American airplanes that disappeared in 1945 in Bermuda Triangle was................

a. 5
b. 4
c. 6(√)
d. 7

4. The pronoun " it" in paragraph 2 refers to..................

a. The search plane(√)
b. 1945
c. The five bombers
d. Radio

5. Paragraph 3 is mainly talking about the ....

a. why the ships and airplanes disappeared in Bermuda Triangle
b. the number of the ships and airplanes which disappeared in Bermuda Triangle(√)
c. how ships and airplanes disappear in Bermuda Triangle
d. the ships and planes which were sent to search for the lost ones

6. The main idea of Paragraph 4 is........................

a. giving explanations why ships and airplanes disappear in Bermuda Triangle(√)
b. there is a strange force at work in this part of the ocean
c. there may be some kinds of `hole' in the Triangle
d. UFO's steal the planes, ships, and their crews, and take them away

7. In the last paragraph, we see some people who......................

a. don’t think that Bermuda Triangle is an extraordinary place
b. believe that Bermuda Triangle is the most dangerous place in the world
c. believe that thousands of ships and airplanes have passed through the Triangle without encountering trouble
d. (A+C) (√)

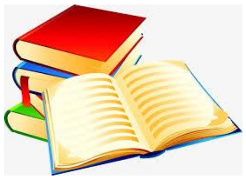


Passage 13
القواميس

Source: historyofinformation.com/expanded.php?id=2456

Read the following passage carefully and then answer the questions that follow.

What is a dictionary? A dictionary is a collection of words in one or more specific languages, often listed alphabetically with usage of information, definitions, etymologies, phonetics, pronunciations, translation, and other information; or a book of words in one language with their meanings in another.
The oldest known dictionaries were Akkadian Empire with bilingual Sumerian–Akkadian wordlists, discovered in Ebla (modern Syria) and dated roughly 2300 BCE. The early 2nd millennium BCE glossary is the Babylonian version of such bilingual Sumerian wordlists. A Chinese dictionary, the 3rd century BCE Erya, was the earliest surviving monolingual dictionary.
Why use a dictionary?
Using a dictionary will help you
• understand the learning material and your assignment questions. This is very important because if you misinterpret even one word in an assignment, you risk getting the answer wrong.
• choose the most appropriate words so that your writing is clear, interesting and reads well.
• use words correctly so that you say what you mean and your writing is easy to understand.
• spell words correctly – incorrect spelling may be penalized in assignments, and it certainly gives a bad impression.
• build your vocabulary - looking up a word not only helps you understand and use that word but the process of looking it up helps fix the word in your memory.
Things to think about when choosing and using a dictionary
Choose a dictionary that's fit for purpose There are a number of different kinds of dictionaries depending on the word you're looking up and what you want to know about it.
Choose from:
• Monolingual (one language), or explanatory dictionaries, e.g. English-English dictionaries.
• Bilingual (two languages) dictionaries, e.g. English - Arabic / Arabic - English.
• Specialized dictionaries, e.g. dictionaries for specific subjects (such as maths, biology, commerce, IT, etc.), technical terms, abbreviations, idioms, quotations, slang or jargon, etc.
• Thesauruses, i.e. dictionaries of synonyms (words with the same meaning) and antonyms (words with the opposite meaning).
• Monolingual (one language), or explanatory dictionaries, e.g. English-English dictionaries.
• Bilingual (two languages) dictionaries, e.g. English - Arabic / Arabic - English.
• Specialized dictionaries, e.g. dictionaries for specific subjects (such as maths, biology, commerce, IT, etc.), technical terms, abbreviations, idioms, quotations, slang or jargon, etc.
• Thesauruses, i.e. dictionaries of synonyms (words with the same meaning) and antonyms (words with the opposite meaning).
British vs. American English
New Zealand uses British English in preference to American English so choose a dictionary that uses British rather than American English (e.g. 'colour' and 'lift' rather than 'color' and 'elevator').
Make sure you know how to use your dictionaryAll dictionaries are slightly different so it's worth spending a little time making sure you know how to use your dictionary.

Questions 

1. The main idea of paragraph 2 is............

a. History of dictionaries(√)
b. Types of dictionaries
c. British dictionaries
d. Chinese dictionaries

2. If you want to find the Arabic meaning of an English word, you can use a .... dictionary

a. monolingual
b. bilingual(√)
c. specialized
d. thesaurus

3. “Antonyms” and “synonyms” can be found in ....dictionaries.

a. a monolingual
b. bilingual
c. specialized
d. thesaurus(√)

4.The spelling of words'colour' and 'lift' shows the................spelling of both words.

a. American
b. American and British
c. British(√)
d. New Zealand and American

5. The passage is mainly talking about................

a. History of dictionaries
b. Kinds of dictionaries
c. British and American dictionaries.
d. The importance of dictionaries and how to use them. (√)



Passage 14

جزر الهاواي

Source**:** history.com/this-day-in-history/hawaii-becomes-50th-state

Read the following passage, and then choose the best answer to each of the questions thatfollow and mark it on your answer sheet.

Hawaii is the most recent of the 50 U.S. states (joined the Union on August 21, 1959), and is the only U.S. state made up entirely of islands. Hawaii's diverse natural scenery, warm tropical climate, abundance of public beaches and oceanic surrounding, and active volcanoes make it a popular destination for tourists, surfers, biologists, and volcanologists alike.The chain of islands or **archipelago** formed as the Pacific plate moved slowly northwestward over a hotspot in the Earth's mantle at about 32 miles (51 km) per million years .Hawaiʻi island is the biggest and youngest island in the chain, built from five volcanoes. Mauna Loa, comprising over half of the Big Island, is the largest shield volcano on the Earth. The measurement from sea level to summit is more than 2.5 miles (4 km), from sea level to sea floor about 3.1 miles (5 km).

The Hawaiian Islands have many earthquakes, generally caused by volcanic activity. Most of the early earthquake monitoring took place in Hilo. From 1833 to 1896, approximately 4 or 5 earthquakes were reported per year.

Hawaii accounted for 7.3% of the United States' reported earthquakes with a magnitude 3.5 or greater from 1974 to 2003, with a total 1533 earthquakes. Hawaii ranked as the state with the third most earthquakes over this time period, after Alaska and California. The Hawaiian Islands are subject to **tsunamis**, great waves that strike the shore.

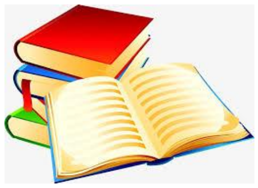
Tsunamis are most often caused by earthquakes somewhere in the Pacific. The waves produced by the earthquakes travel at speeds of 400–500 miles per hour (600–800 km/h) and can affect coastal regions thousands of miles (kilometers) away.

Tsunamis may also initiate in the Hawaiian Islands. Explosive volcanic activity can cause tsunamis. The island of Molokaʻi had a catastrophic collapse or debris avalanche over a million years ago; this underwater landslide likely caused tsunamis. The Hilina slump on the island of Hawaiʻi is another potential place for a large landslide and resulting tsunami.

The climate of the Hawaiian Islands is tropical, but it experiences many different climates, depending on altitude and weather. The islands receive most rainfall from the trade winds on their north and east sides.

In general, the lowlands of Hawaiian Islands receive most of their rainfall during the winter months (October to April). Drier conditions generally prevail from May to September. The tropical storms, and occasional hurricanes, tend to occur from July through November.

Question



1. The underlined word "archipelago" in paragraph 1 probably means":

a) a group of islands(√)
b) Pacific plate
c) northwestward
d) hotspot

2. The largest shield volcano on the Earth is called Mauna Loa and it is -----------------high.

a) 4 km(√)
b) 51 km
c) 2.5 km
d) 5km

3. ------------------ ranked as the state with the 2nd most earthquakes from 1974 to 2003.

a) Hawaii
b) Alaska
c) California(√)
d) Texas

4. The underlined word tsunamis probably means----------------:

a) Volcanoes
b) Earthquakes
c) Climate
d) Great waves(√)

5. Most tsunamis on the islands of Hawaii are caused by---------------

a) Earthquakes(√)
b) Volcanoes
c) Landslides
d) Rainfall

6. Rain may fall on Hawaii islands in ----------------

a) May and June
b) December and January(√)
c) June and September
d) May and August

Passage 15
ابن بطوطة



Source: famousscientists.org/ibn-battuta/

Read the following passage carefully and then answer the questions that follow.

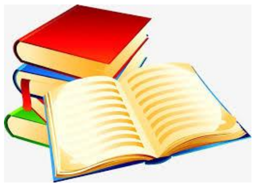
1. Abu Abdullah Muhammad Ibn Battuta, was a Moroccan Muslim scholar and traveler. He is known for his traveling and going on tours called the Rihla. His journeys lasted for a period of almost thirty years. This covered nearly the whole of the known Islamic world and beyond, extending from North Africa, West Africa, Southern Europe and Eastern Europe in the West, to the Middle East, Indian subcontinent, Central Asia, Southeast Asia and China in the East, a distance readily surpassing that of his predecessors. After his travel, he returned to Morocco and gave his account of the experience to Ibn Juzay.

2. Ibn Battuta, was born in Tangier, Morocco, on the 24th of February 1304 C.E. (703 Hijra). He was commonly known as Shams ad-Din. His family was of Berber origin and had a tradition of service as judges. After receiving an education in Islamic law, he chose to travel. He left his house in June 1325, and set off from his hometown on a hajj (pilgrimage) to Mecca, a journey that took him 16 months. He did not come back to Morocco for at least 24 years after that. His journey was mostly by land. To reduce the risk of being attacked, he usually chose to join a caravan. In the town of Sfax, he got married.

3. He first began his voyage by exploring the lands of the Middle East. Thereafter he sailed down the Red Sea to Mecca. He crossed the huge Arabian Desert and traveled to Iraq and Iran. In 1330, he set off again, down the Red Sea to Aden and then to Tanzania. Then in 1332, Ibn Battuta decided to go to India. He was greeted open heartedly by the Sultan of Delhi. There he was given the job of a judge. He stayed in India for a period of 8 years and then left for China. Ibn Battuta left for another adventure in 1352. He then went south, crossed the Sahara desert, and visited the African kingdom of Mali. Finally, he returned home at Tangier in 1355
.

4. After the completion of the Rihla in 1355, little is known about Ibn Battuta's life. He was appointed a judge in Morocco and died in 1368.

Questions



1. The main idea of paragraph 1 is----------------
a. Ibn Battuta was Moroccan Muslim.
b. Talking mainly about the places Ibn Battuta traveled to(√)
c. How Ibn Battuta returned to Morocco
d. Ibn Battuta's education

2. Ibn Battuta was --------------years old when he set off from his hometown on a hajj (pilgrimage) to Mecca.
a. 21(√)
b. 20
c. 30
d. 42

3. Ibn Battuta's family were famous for their services as ----------------------
a. travelers
b. judges(√)
c. kings
d. traders

4. How old was Ibn Battuta when he died?
a. 60 years
b. 51 years
c. 35 years
d. 64 years(√)

5. Where did Ibn Battuta work as a judge?
a. In China and Mecca
b. In India and Morocco(√)
c. In India and China
d. In Mecca and Morocco

6. The underlined pronoun He in paragraph 3 refers to--------------
a. Ibn Battuta(√)
b. Sultan of India
c. King of Mali
d. Sultan of China
-- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- --

Passage 16
المدونة



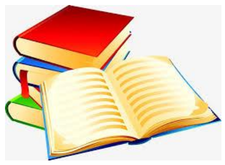
Source: slideshare.net/chinmaypmahajan/blogger-ppt

Read the following passage, and then choose the best answer to each of the questions thatfollow and mark it on your answer sheet.

On August 23, 1999, Blogger was launched by Pyra Labs. As one of the earliest dedicated blog-publishing tools, it is credited for helping popularize the format. In February 2003, Pyra Labs was acquired by Google under undisclosed terms.
On May 9, 2004, Blogger introduced a major redesign, adding features such as web standards-compliant templates, individual archive
pages for posts, comments, and posting by email. On August 14, 2006, Blogger launched its latest version beta, codenamed
"**Invader**", alongside the gold release. This migrated users to Google servers and had some new features, including interface language in French, Italian, German and Spanish. In December 2006, this new version of Blogger was taken out of beta. By May 2007, Blogger had completely moved over to Google operated servers. Blogger was ranked 16 on the list of top 50 domains in terms of number of unique visitors in 2007.
As part of the Blogger redesign in 2006, all blogs associated with a user's Google Account were migrated to Google servers. Blogger claims that the service is now more reliable because of the quality of the servers.

Along with the migration to Google servers, several new features were introduced, including label organization, a drag-and-drop template editing interface, reading permissions (to create private blogs) and new Web feed options. Furthermore, blogs are updated dynamically, as opposed to rewriting HTML files.
Blogger allows its users to choose from various templates available, and fully customize them. Users may also choose to create their own template using CSS. The new design template, known as Dynamic View, was introduced recently. It is built with AJAX, HTML5 and CSS3. The time for loading is 40 percent shorter than traditional templates, and allows user to present blog in seven different ways: classic, flipcard, magazine, mosaic, sidebar, snapshot, and timeslide
Blogger has launched mobile applications for users with mobile devices. Users can post and edit blogs, and also share photos and links on Blogger through their mobile devices. Not only advanced mobile devices, such as smart phones, are being considered, since users can also post blogs via traditional cell phones by SMS and MMS.

Questions



1. Blogger was owned by Google-----------------------.

a. around 4 years after it was launched. (√)
b. in August 1999
c. in May 2009
d. around 2 years after it was launched

2. "Invader" is ---------------------

a. a Google account
b. a Google server
c. a codename for an e-mail
d. a new version of blogger(√)

3. Along with migration to Google servers, one of the following was not a new feature introduced to the blogger:

a. Rewriting HTML files(√)
b. Organization of labels
c. New Web feed options
d. Blogs updated dynamically

4. The underlined pronoun " it" in paragraph 5 refers to:

a. AJAX
b. Dynamic View(√)
c. CSS
d. HTML5

5. Using Blogger mobile applications,------------------

a. only users of smartphones can post blogs
b. only users of traditional cell phones can post blogs
c. both smartphone and traditional cell phone users can post blogs(√)
d. users found it difficult to share photos and links.

6. The main idea of the passage is -------------------------------

a. The new features of blogger
b. The development of blogger(√)
c. The advantages of using blogger
d. New application of blogger on cell phones.



Passage 17
كيف تنام الحيوانات

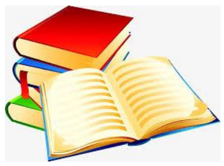
Source: bbc.com/earth/story/20150428-weird-ways-animals-sleep

Read the following passage carefully and then answer the questions that follow.

Most humans sleep on a bed or a mat. Animals, however, have many different ways of sleeping. Some animals sleep in groups for warmth. Lions, monkeys and penguins are a few animals that sleep in groups.
Elephants sleep in groups for protection. Larger, older elephants make a circle around younger elephants. The young elephants get inside the circle and lie down and sleep. The larger elephants sleep standing up.
Some animals sleep in trees. Birds lock their feet onto branches to keep them from falling out of the trees. Other animals, like squirrels and baboons, sleep in nests that they build in trees. They curl up to keep warm. Bats hang upside down from tree branches to sleep.

Most animals look for warm, dry places to sleep, but ducks often sleep in water. Most animals lie down to sleep. However, some large animals, like horses, sleep standing up. Flamingos sleep standing on just one of their two legs.
.
Nocturnal **nocturnal** Most animals sleep at night, but some animals are animals like bats sleep during day. They wake up when the sun goes down. Animals sleep in different places and different ways. But every animal must sleep.

Questions



1. Examples of animals that sleep in groups to get warm are............

a. lions, penguins and monkeys(√)
b. elephants, lions and squirrels
c. penguins, lions and elephants
d. elephants, flamingos and monkeys

2. Examples of animals that sleep standing are..................

a. Bats and lions
b. Flamingos and monkeys
c. squirrels and baboons
d. Horses and large elephants(√)

3.Paragraph 3 is mainly talking about the animals that sleep ---------

a during day
b. for warmth
c. for protection
d. in trees(√)

4. The word “nocturnal” probably means...............

a. active at night(√)
b. active at day
c. bats
d. dry

5. The best title for the passage is................

a. Why animals sleep
b. How and where animals sleep(√)
c. What animals eat
d. Nocturnal animals



Passage 18
الحجامة

Source: islamweb.net/en/article/136048/what-is-hijaamah-cupping
Read the following passage, and then choose the best answer to each of the questions that follow and mark it on your answer sheet.

1. The word 1. hijaamah (cupping) comes from the word hajm which means sucking. Hijaamah is the profession of cupping, and the word *mihjam* is used to describe the vessel or cup in which the blood is collected and the **lancet** used by the cupper to make a cut.)

2. Cupping was known since ancient times. It was known to the Chinese, the Babylonians and the Pharaohs. Their ruins and carved images indicate that they used cupping to treat some diseases. At first they used metal cups, from which they would remove the air by sucking it out after placing the cup on the skin. Then they used glass cups from which they would remove the air by burning a piece of cotton or wool inside the cup.

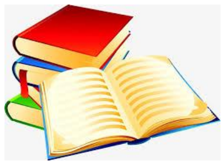
3. The earliest record of cupping is in **the Ebbers Papyrus**, one of the oldest medical textbooks in the world, describes in 1550 B.C. Egyptians used cupping. Archaeologists have found evidence in China of cupping dating back to 1000 B.C. In ancient Greece, Hippocrates (. 400 B.C.) used cupping for internal disease and structural problems. This method in multiple forms spread into medicine throughout Asian and European civilizations.

4. Broadly speaking there are two types of cupping: dry cupping and bleeding or wet cupping (controlled bleeding) with wet cupping being more common. The British Cupping Society (BCS), an organization promoting the practice, teaches both. As a general rule, wet cupping provides a more "curative-treatment approach" to patient management whereas dry cupping appeals more to a "therapeutic and relaxation approach". Preference varies with practitioners and cultures.

5. While the history of wet cupping may date back thousands of years, the first documented uses are found in the teachings of the Islamic prophet Muhammad. According to Muhammad al-Bukhari, the Prophet (peace and blessings of Allaah be upon him) approved of the Hijama (cupping) treatment. A number of hadith support its recommendation and use by the Prophet (peace and blessings of Allaah be upon him). As a result, the practice of cupping therapy has survived in Muslim countries. Today, wet cupping is a popular remedy practiced in many parts of the Muslim world.

6. With regard to the times when cupping is recommended as it was reported from Ibn ‘Abbas (may Allah be pleased with them both) that the Prophet (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) said:
“The best times to be treated with cupping are the seventeenth, nineteenth or twenty-first of the month.

Questions



1. The underlined word " lancet" in paragraph 1 most probably means:

a. cupping b. vessel c. a sharp knife (√) d. Hijamah

2. Paragraph 2 is mainly talking about:

a. how cupping was used in ancient times. (√)
b. how the Chinese used cupping.
c. how metal cups were used
d. how glass cups were used.

3. The Ebers Papyrus is a medical book that described how ----used cupping.

a. Chinese
b. Egyptians(√)
c. Not only Chinese but also Egyptians
d. Greece

4. The main idea of paragraph 5 is:

a. Recommendation and use of Cupping by the Prophet (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) (√)
b. Wet cupping is a popular remedy practiced in many parts of the Muslim world.
c. The practice of cupping therapy has survived in Muslim countries.
d. Al-Bukhari was a great man.

5. It is not recommended to have cupping on the--------------of the month.

a. 17th
b. 18th(√)
c. 19th
d. 21st.

Passage 19
جائزة الملك فيصل

Source: kfip.org/about-kfip

Read the following passage carefully and then answer the questions that follow.

1. King Faisal International Prize is an annual award sponsored by King Faisal Foundation presented to "dedicated men and women whose contributions make a positive difference". The foundation awards prizes in the following categories: Service to Islam, Islamic studies, Arabic Language and Literature, Science, Medicine.

2. The first King Faisal International Prize was awarded to Sayyid Abul A'ala Maududi in the year 1979 for his service to Islam. In 1981, King Khalid received the same award. In 1984, King Fahd was the recipient of the award. In 1986, this prize was co-awarded to Ahmed Deed at and French Holocaust denier Roger GAraud.

3. Each year, the selection committees designate subjects in Islamic Studies, Arabic Literature, and Medicine. Selected topics in Islamic Studies category are aimed at highlighting areas of importance in Muslim societies. Arabic Literature topics relate to specialized areas within the discipline. Topics in Medicine are supposed to reflect current areas of international concern. The Science category covers a broad range of subcategories e.g. physics, mathematics, chemistry and biology.

4. Islamic institutions, universities and previous winners of the King Faisal International Prize can nominate a person for the award. Nominations from ordinary individuals or political parties are not accepted. The nominee or nominated institution(s) must be known for their leading practical or intellectual role in the service of Islam and Muslims.

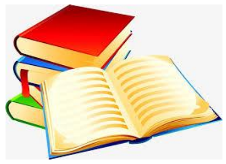
5. Nominated works must be published, benefit mankind and enrich human knowledge. Winners of the Prize for category "Service to Islam" are chosen directly by the respective selection committee. For other Prize categories, pre-selection by peer reviewers is carried out, which is followed by scrutiny of the works of worthy nominees by selected referees of each discipline. Autonomous, international, specialist selection committees are then convened at the headquarters of King Faisal Foundation in Riyadh each January to make their final decisions.

6. The prize in each of the five categories consists of:
1. A hand written Diwanicalligraphy certificate, summarizing the laureate's work.
2. A commemorative 24 carat, 200 gram gold medal, uniquely cast for each prize.
3. A cash endowment of SR 750,000 (US$ 200,000).

Co-winners in any category share the monetary grant. The Prizes are awarded during a ceremony in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, under the auspices of the King of Saudi Arabia.

7. The five countries with most award-winners as of 2012 were:

position	Service to Islam	Lslamic studies	Arabic language and literature	Medicine	science	Totai
USA	0	0	1	24	21	46
EGY	5	7	22	0	0	34
UK	0	1	0	12	10	23
SAU	12	6	3	0	0	21
GER	0	1	0	3	6	10

Questions 

1. In how many fields is the King Faisal International Prize granted?

a) 5(√)
b) 3
c) 4
d) 6

2. Paragraph 2 is mainly taking about--------------

a. the categories of the prize
b. the winners of the prize. (√)
c. King Khalid and King Fahad
d. Ahmed Deedat and French Holocaust denier Roger Garaud

3. Who can nominate a person for the King Faisal International Prize?

a. Ordinary individuals
b. Political parties
c. Islamic institutions, universities and previous winners(√)
d. The King of Saudi Arabia only

4. What does the prize consist of?

a. Cash money and a gold medal
b. Cash money, a gold medal and a certificate(√)
c. Only an achievement certificate
d. Only a 24 carat, 200 gramgold medal

5. As of 2012, the country which got the most award-winners was------------

a. UK
b. Germany
c. Egypt
d. USA(√)

Passage 20

المسواك

Source: sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1013905212000181

Read the following passage carefully and then answer the questions that follow.

1. The **miswak** is a teeth cleaning twig made from a twig of the Salvadora persica tree (known as arak in Arabic). A traditional alternative to the modern toothbrush, it has a long, well-documented history and is reputed for its medicinal benefits.

2. A 2003 scientific study comparing the use of *miswak* with ordinary toothbrushes concluded that the results clearly were in favor of the users who had been using the *miswak*, provided they had been given proper instruction in how to brush using it. However, the study's sample size was only fifteen people,
calling into question its statistical significance. The World Health Organization (WHO) recommended the use of the miswak in 1986 and in 2000 an international consensus report on oral hygiene concluded that further research was needed to document the effect of the miswak.

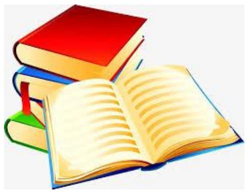
3. Dr. Rami Mohammed Diabi,] who spent more than 17 years researching the effects of *miswak* on health, and especially its anti-addiction effects on smokers (curative and preventive sides), has opened a field of science and research with his last publication: "Miswak Medicine Theory" or Sewak Puncture medicine which led him to what is called *Beyond Sewak: World of Science and Research*. *Miswak* also is contributing in the fight against desertification thereby affecting our environment and global climate.

4. The use of the *miswak* is frequently advocated in the *hadith* (the traditions relating to the life of Muhammad). Situations where the *miswak* is recommended to be used include, before religious practice, before entering one's house, before and after going on a journey, on Fridays before sleeping and after waking up, when experiencing hunger or thirst and before entering any good gathering.

5. In addition to strengthening the gums, preventing tooth decay and eliminating toothaches, the miswak is also said to stop further increase in decay that has already set in. Furthermore, it is said to create a fragrance in the mouth, eliminate bad breath, improve sensitivity of taste-buds and promote cleaner teeth.

6. There is also toothpaste made from miswak extract that can be purchased in the Middle East, South Asia, Southeast Asia, Europe and North America. Use of toothpastes featuring benefits of *miswak* is, however, not a true alternate practice of using *miswak* in its original shape and in the *masnoon* way. Some companies, such as Al Khair and AL Falah, have also taken the initiative to process and preserve *miswak* in vacuum bags. This has the effect of increasing the twig's shelf life to a period of over six months.

Questions



1. The results of more than 200 studies on *miswak* and ordinary toothbrushes proved that.......................

a. toothbrushes are much better than *miswak* .
b. *miswak* is much better than toothbrushes. (√)
c. they are the same in results.
d. neither is good for teeth.

2. The main idea of paragraph 3 is........................

a. Dr. Rami Diabi spent 17 years in his research.
b. The effects of *miswak* on health and environment. (√)
c. The World Health Organization
d. The effects of Se *miswak* on smokers only.

3. Paragraph 4 is talking about......................

a. where and when *miswak* is recommended to be used. (√)
b. using *miswak* before saying prayers.
c. using *miswak* on Fridays before sleeping and after waking up.
d. using *miswak* when experiencing hunger or thirst.

4. The underlined word " fragrance" most probably means.................

a. Bad smell
b. No smell
c. Good smell(√)
d. Miswak

5. The last paragraph mentions that the toothpaste made from miswak extract............

a. has the same effect of miswak.
b. is not a true alternate practice of using *miswak* in its original shape. (√)
c. is preserved in vacuum bags
d. is made by some companies, such as Al Khair and AL Falah

الاجبـــــــــات

القطـــــعةرقم ١١...

1-A 2-D 3-C 4-B 5-A 6-D

القطعةرقم ١٢..

1-A 2-B 3-C 4-A 5-B 6-A 7-D

القطعةرقم١٣.....................................

1-A 2-B 3- D 4-C 5- D

القطعةرقم١٤..

1-A 2-A 3-C 4-D 5- A 6-B

القطعةرقم١٥..

1-B 2-A 3-B 4-D 5-B 6-A

القطعة رقم١٦..

1-A 2-D 3-A 4-B 5-C 6-B

القطعة رقم١٧...............................

1-A 2-D 3-D 4- A 5- B

القطعةرقم ١٨ ....

1-C 2- A 3- B 4-A 5-B

القطعةرقم١٩...........................

1-A 2-B 3- C 4-B 5-D

القطعةرقم٢٠...

1-B 2-B 3-A 4-C 5-B

Passage 21



الاخطبوط

Source: listverse.com/2007/12/05/top-15-unusual-deep-sea-creatures
Read the following passage carefully and then answer the questions that follow.

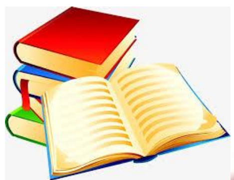
The octopus is a strange yet awesome creature of the sea. There are about 50 kinds of them. They range from 3 inches (7 centimeters) to 10 feet (3 meters) long. The larger ones can weigh at 70 pounds (32 kilograms).

Octopuses look and behave similarly. They all have 8 arms. Suckers run up and down each arm. The larger ones are quite strong. They can grab a full grown man and drag him down to the bottom of the sea.

The octopus is actually a predator in the sea, but not the one that hunts for people. It feeds on a variety of sea creatures, such as crabs. It generally drops down onto the seabed, trapping crabs. It hunts by shooting out a poison into the water to shock the crab and uses its beak to crack the shell of the crab and eat the meat. Apart from crabs, octopuses also eat other types of shellfish like abalone.

Octopuses swim and walk on the very ends of their arms like they're dancing. Their bodies move fluidly because they have no bones. They can hide on the rocks by changing their colors. When they are at risk, they shoot out a spray of purple ink and take off. And if they lose one of their arms, another one will grow back.

Questions



1. The larger octopuses can weigh up to..................

a. 32 kilograms. (√)
b. 70 kilograms
c. 10 pounds
d. 50 pounds.

2. The pronoun " they" in paragraph 2 refers to..............

a. arms
b. suckers
c. men
d. octopuses(√)

3. The word "abalone" probably means...............

a. a kind of octopus
b. a kind of fish(√)
c. alone
d. crab

4. Paragraph 3 is mainly talking about the ....of octopuses.

a food(√)
b. risk
c. poison
d. water

5. The passage gives information about-------------------

a. the best places to find octopuses.
b. What octopuses look like. (√)
c. How many octopuses live in the ocean
d. Why octopuses are strong creatures.





Passage 22
حقل البترول شيبة والغوار

Source: revolvy.com/main/index.php?s=Shaybah%20oil%20field

Read the following passage carefully and then answer the questions that follow.

1. Shaybah Oil Field is a major crude oil production site in Saudi Arabia, located approximately 40 kilometres from the northern edge of the Rub' Al-Khali ("Empty Quarter") desert. It is about 10 kilometres south of the border to Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates, which is a straight line drawn in the desert.

2. Shaybah was developed for the purposes of exploiting the Shaybah oilfield. **It** was established by Saudi Aramco during the 1990s, and, prior to this, only the rough roads used by early exploration teams existed in this isolated desert region. All materials for the establishment and construction of Shaybah were transported the 800 kilometresfrom Dhahran to Shaybah by road.

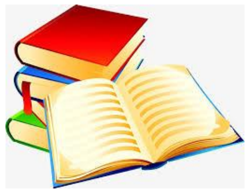
3. Shaybah has housing facilities for 1,000 men, administrative offices, an airstrip, a fire station, recreation areas, maintenance and support workshops, and power stations for generation and distribution. There is a 650-kilometer fibre optic cable linking Shaybah to the main radio system at Abqaiq.

4. When established, the Shaybah oilfield had estimated reserves of over 14 billion barrels of crude oil and 25 trillion cubic feet of gas. Saudi Aramco brought the project on-stream in 1998. The crude is Arabian extra light, a high-quality crude grade. The oil reservoir is found at a depth of 1,494 meters and is itself 122 meters thick. The oil pipeline from the Shaybah field to Abqaiq is 638 miles (1,027 km) long.

5. As of January 2007, Saudi Arabia's proven reserves were estimated at 259.9 billion barrels, comprising about 24% of the world total.They would last for 90 years at the current rate of production. 85% of Saudi oil fields found have not produced oil yet.

6. However the Ghawar oil field is the largest oil field in the world, holding over 70 billion barrels. Ghawar is able to produce 5 million barrels per day of oil. Aramco announced 100 thousand barrels per day expansion and integration with neighboring petrochemical plants in RasTanura and Yanbu by 2010 to 2012.

Questions



1. What is the main idea of the 1st paragraph?

a. Importance of Shaybah Oil Field to Saudi Aramco
b. Where Shaybah Oil Field is located
c. Why Saudi Aramco discovered the Shaybah Oil Field
d. The weather in the Shaybah Oil Field area. (√)

2.The underlined pronoun it in paragraph 2 refers to..............

a. Shaybah(√)
b. Saudi Aramco.
c. 1990
d. Shaybah oilfield

3.How far is it from Dhahran to Shaybah Oil Field?

a. 800 km. (√)
b. 1000 km
c. 650 km
d. 638 km

4. If we compare the reserves of oil in the oilfields of Shayba and Ghawar, we notice that............................

a. Shaybah oilfield has more reserves than Ghawar.
b. Shaybah and Ghawar oil fields have little oil.
c. Ghawar oilfield has more reserves of oil than Shayba(√)
d. Shaybah and Ghawar oil fields have the same reserves

5. According to paragraph 6, Saudi Arabia has about---------- of the world oil reserves.

a. Half
b. Quarter(√)
c. One-fifth
d. One- third

Passage 23

النودلز - الاندومي



Source: english00city.blogspot.com/2014/06/ramen-noodles.html

Read the following passage carefully and then answer the questions that follow.

Ramen noodles might be best known in the U.S. as a cheap staple for college students, but the history of the noodles-and-broth dish pre-dates the instant grocery store version. Countless variations of ramen noodles exist in Japan--many served in restaurants, where the wheat-flour noodles are made fresh and served with a variety of broths and toppings. The inexpensive meal in a bowl is the national dish of Japan.

Each bowl of ramen---essentially a large, deep bowl of noodle soup---includes a hefty(large) portion of chewy noodles, broth made usually from soy sauce but sometimes with miso or pork stock, and toppings such as egg, fish cake, mushrooms, scallion, ginger, sprouts or other meat or vegetables.

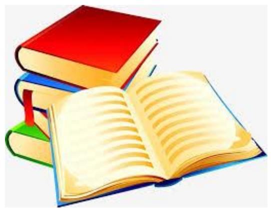
Ramen is eaten noodles first. Then people eat the broth with a large, flat-bottomed spoon. Some people add pepper flakes or hot sauce to the bowl while eating.

Most histories trace the origins of ramen noodles to China. The Japanese adopted the the Chinese word ," a version of**ramen**dish in the 19th century and started calling it "for the noodles. Ramen noodles were time-consuming to make, expensive and something of a delicacy until the mid-20th century.

Because of its relatively cheap ingredients, ramen became a popular staple in post-WWII Japan. Eventually, it was voted the country's national dish. Ramenyas, or noodles houses, sprouted throughout Japanese cities, and the style of broth or type of toppings varied among region. Ramen is also sold from street carts, in chain restaurants and even vending machines.

In 1958, the owner of Japanese company Nissin Foods, Momofuku Ando, decided to produce instant noodles made by deep-frying ramen noodles. With the distinctive block of curly noodles and a flavor packet (shrimp, chicken, beef, etc.), instant ramen makes a salty but filling meal or snack. Noodles and a flavor packet are sold in cups or bowls, and are inexpensive when bought on sale or by the case. Nissin's Top Ramen often costs less than 20 cents a packet. Add boiling water to the noodles to soften them, stir in the flavor packet, let the whole thing sit for a minute or two, then eat.

Instant ramen's popularity has grown beyond Japan and the U.S.; in southeast Asia and the Middle East, ramen comes in flavors like marsala, curry, cheese and tom yam. In the early 2000s, ramenyas, or traditional Japanese ramen restaurants, became popular in New York, Los Angeles, and European cities.

Questions 

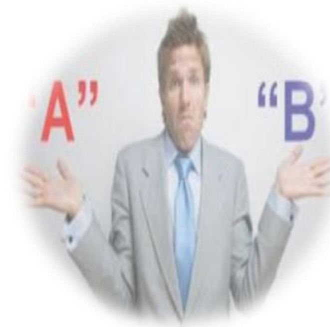
1. Until the mid-20th century, Ramen noodles were:
a. cheap for students
b. not popular
c. used by Japanese only
d. expensive and take a long time to prepare(√)

2. The underlined word " ramen" is:
a. a Japanese word meaning broth
b. a Chinese word meaning noodles(√)
c. an American word meaning cheese
d. a European word meaning noodles houses

3. The Japanese company Nissin Foods made ramen noodles:
a. easy to prepare(√)
b. more expensive
c. difficult to prepare
d. have only shrimp and chicken

4. Which of the following statements is false?
a. Ramen noodles origin is China.
b. Ramen noodles are eaten with different toppings.
c. Momofuku Ando was the owner of the Nissin Food company.
d. Instant ramen's popularity has grown in many countries except the Middle East. (√)

5. The best title for the passage could be:
a. Ramen Noodles: Development and Popularity(√)
b. Nissin Noodles Company
c. How Noodles are Made
d. How Noodles are Eaten



Passage 24

الشخصية A والشخصيةB

Source: owlcation.com/social-sciences/what-is-your-personality-type-type-a-or-type-b

Read the following passage carefully and then answer the questions that follow.

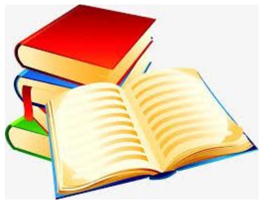
Type A and Type B are two types of personalities .Some very prominent characteristics are seen in type A people and that is the reason why they are so easily identified. If you see someone freaking out because they are made to wait, even if the wait is for just couple of minutes, you have most probably encountered a type A person! People having a type A personality, are always in a hurry and impatience seems to be their middle name! Time urgency is seen clearly in their personality. They speak fast, they walk fast and are constantly aware of the running time.

Another peculiar type A personality trait is that they cannot tolerate slow speaking people and they usually end up completing sentences for them! Other special characteristics of type A personality people are that they get upset over small things easily and are also short tempered. When they get really angry, they can be very rude! So it is better not to provoke these 'stress junkies'! They are rightly called 'stress junkies' for they get stressed out easily.
They have high ambitions and they can overcome competition to achieve their goal. They also tend to compete with other people.

Type A people are said to have greater chances of suffering from hypertension and heart diseases. This is obviously because of their 'stress junkie' nature. So type A personalities need to calm down. Meditation and breathing exercises prove to be helpful for this personality type. This was about type A personality description. Now let's take a look at type B personality.

There are some major differences between type A and B personality. The biggest difference is that type B personality people are always **chilled out!** They are mostly calm and composed, and in contrast to type A personalities, type B people are never in a hurry! They are the ones who will start talking when they are standing in a line, and by the time their turn comes, they will have made friends. They will always be thinking about others' problems and always lend a helping hand. They are equally hardworking as type A personalities, but they do not mind losing. So you won't have competition from a type B in office! They also do not get stressed easily and if ever they become stressed they usually become more productive. This is one of the biggest differences between type A and B personality. Type A tends to get destructive while type B tend to get productive.

Because of their happy-go-lucky nature, type B personalities do not face much of health problems. Speaking about sports, type A and type B personality in sports are quite different from each other as their unique qualities reflect in their game also. Type A are perfectionists so they always aim to win and can also be dominating. On the other hand, type B personalities are relaxed and they play for entertainment rather than for winning.

Questions 

1.Paragraph 1 is talking about the characteristics of :
a. Personality A & Personality B
b. Personality B only
c. Personality A only(√)
d. Impatience and Time urgency

2. Type A personality people might suffer from :
a. high blood pressure(√)
b. cancer
c. meditation
d. breathing

3. The underlined word " chilled out" most probably means:
a. angry
b. calm(√)
c. stressed
d. impatient

4-Your friend is a Personality B student. He studied hard for the TOEFL Test. However, he failed. What might be his reaction?
a. He might have a heart disease
b. His blood pressure will go up
c. He doesn't mind(√)
d. He might get stressed

5. One major difference between Personality A and personality B is:
a. When personality A persons become stressed they produce more
b. When personality B persons become stressed they become more productive(√)
c. Type A are hardworking, but Type B are not.
d. Type A are relaxed ,but type B are not

Passage 25
محمد علي كلاي



Source: history.com/topics/black-history/muhammad-ali

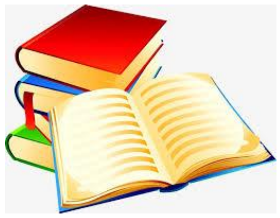
Read the following passage carefully and then answer the questions that follow
Muhammad Ali's **biography** tells important facts about Ali’s life and what he went through. One thing this story talks about is Muhammad Ali’s accomplishments in and out of the boxing ring and how they have earned him a place in history as an inspiring hero to look up to.

Muhammad Ali lived a great life both inspiring and exciting, but he had struggles too just like everyone else in the world. This story didn’t have many characters, but there were some and they all were a part of Muhammad Ali’s life

His real name was Cassius Marcellus Clay, and with that name he won a gold medal in the 1960 Olympics and then claimed his first title by defeating Sonny Liston in 1964 and then joined the nation of Islam and changed his name to Muhammad Ali. He was the all time heavyweight boxing fighter, champion, of the 1960’s and 1970’s.

He refused to join the military during the Vietnam War, so he was sentenced five years in prison, but the Supreme Court reversed it in 1971. Ali suffered Parkinson’s disease during his retirement, and it was sad, but then he got inducted into the boxing hall of fame in 1990 which must have cheered him up.

Questions



1. The underlined word biography in the 1st paragraph probably means:

a. Life story(√)
b. boxing ring
c. facts
d. importance

2. Before he became a Moslem, Mohammad Ali was called:

a. Parkinson
b. Marcellus
c. Liston
d. Cassius(√)

3. Mohammad Ali became the world's champion in heavyweight boxing in……

a. the Olympics in 1960
b. 1964(√)
c. 1971
d. 1990

4. One of the following events didn't take place in 1960's:

a. Mohammad Ali became a Moslem
b. There was a war between America and Vietnam
c. Mohammad Ali suffered from Parkinson disease(√)
d. The Olympics games were held

5. Mohammad Ali was sentenced to be put in prison because:

a. He defeated Liston in 1964
b. He refused to participate in the Vietnam War(√)
c. He became a Moslem
d. He entered the boxing hall of fame

6. A good title for this passage can be:

a. Clay's Life Story(√)
b. How Mohammad Ali became Moslem
c. Boxing
d. Olympics

Passage 26

اديسون



Source: history.com/topics/inventions/thomas-edison

Read the following passage carefully and then answer the questions that follow.

1. In school, the young Edison's mind often wandered, and his teacher was overheard calling him "addled"(confused).This ended Edison's three months of official schooling. Edison recalled later, "My mother was the making of me. She was so true, so sure of me; and I felt I had something to live for, someone I must not disappoint." His mother taught him at home. Much of his education came from reading R.G. Parker's School of Natural Philosophy and The Cooper Union.

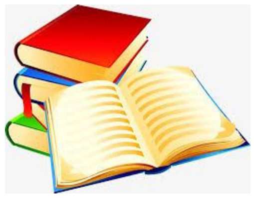
2. Edison developed hearing problems at an early age. The cause of his deafness has been attributed to a short time of scarlet fever during childhood and recurring untreated middle-ear infections. Edison sold candy and newspapers on trains, and sold vegetables to supplement his income. He also studied qualitative analysis, and conducted chemical experiments on the train until an accident prohibited further work of the kind. In 1866, at the age of 19, Edison moved to Louisville, Kentucky, where, as an employee of Western Union, he worked the Associated Press bureau news wire. Edison requested the night shift, which allowed him plenty of time to spend at his two favorite pastimes—reading and experimenting. Eventually, **the latter** pre-occupation cost him his job. One night in 1867, he was working with a lead–acid battery when he spilled sulfuric acid onto the floor. It ran between the floorboards and onto his boss's desk below. The next morning Edison was fired.

3. Thomas Edison (February 11, 1847 – October 18, 1931) was an American inventor and businessman. He developed many devices that greatly influenced life around the world, including the phonograph, the motion picture camera, and a long-lasting, practical electric light bulb. He was one of the first inventors to apply the principles of mass production and large-scale teamwork to the process of invention, and because of that, he is often credited with the creation of the first industrial research laboratory.

4. Edison was a prolific inventor, holding 1,093 US patents اختراع براءة in his name, as well as many patents in the United Kingdom, France, and Germany. More significant than the number of Edison's patents, are the impacts of his inventions, because Edison not only invented things, his inventions established major new industries world-wide, notably, electric light and power utilities, sound recording and motion pictures. Edison's inventions contributed to mass communication and, in particular, telecommunications. These included a stock ticker, a mechanical vote recorder, a battery for an electric car, electrical power, recorded music and motion pictures.

5. Edison's major innovation was the first industrial research lab, which was built in Menlo Park. (today named Edison in his honor). After his demonstration of the telegraph, Edison was not sure that his original plan to sell it for $4,000 to $5,000 was right, so he asked Western Union to make a bid. He was surprised to hear them offer $10,000 ($208400 in today's dollars which he gratefully accepted. After many experiments, first with carbon filaments in the early 1880s and then with platinum and other metals, in the end Edison returned to a carbon filament (wire). The first successful test was on October 22, 1879; it lasted 13.5 hours. Edison continued to improve this design and by November 4, 1879, filed for U.S. patent 223,898 (granted on January 27, 1880) for an electric lamp using "a carbon filament or strip coiled and connected to platinum contact wires".

Questions



1. The main idea of paragraph 1 is-----------------

a. How Edison left school and got educated at home. (√)
b. How his teachers described him as a confused boy.
c. Why Edison left school.
d. How he disappointed his mother.

2. The underlined word " Latter" in paragraph 2 refers to--------------

a. reading
b. eventually
c. pastimes
d. experimenting(√)

3. Edison ------------------------

a. Lived and died in the 18th century.
b. Lived in the 18th century and died in the 19th century.
c. Lived in the 19th century and died in the 20th century. (√)
d. Lived and died in the 19th century.

4. Paragraph 4 is mainly talking about……………………

a. the number of inventions Edition had patent for.
b. Edison's Inventions and how they established major new industries world-wide. (√)
c. how Edison invented electric light and power utilities, sound recording and motion pictures.
d. how Edison's inventions contributed to mass communication

5. After his demonstration of the telegraph, Edison had an offer of---------

a. 4000$
b. 5000$
c. 10,000$(√)
d. 1880 $



Passage 27
الجبال والسهول

Source: nationalgeographic.com/science/earth/surface-of-the-earth/mountains/
Read the following passage carefully and then answer the questions that follow

A mountain is a natural rise of the Earth's surface that usually has a "summit" (or "top"). It is usually steeper and taller than a hill. Mountains are often thought of as being a hill of over 600 meters (about 2,000 feet).Mountains are important to life on Earth, because most rivers begin in mountains and carry water from the mountains down to the sea.
The highest mountain on Earth is Mount Everest in the Himalayas of Asia, whose summit is 8,848 m (29,029 ft) above mean sea level. The highest known mountain in the Solar System is Olympus Mons on the planet Mars at 21,171 m (69,459 ft).

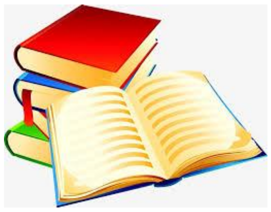
Mountains cover one-fifth of the earth's land surface, and occur in 75 % of the world's countries. Mountains cover 64% of Asia, 25% of Europe, 22% of South America, 17% of Australia, and 3% of Africa. Most of the world's rivers are fed from mountain sources, and more than half of humanity depends on mountains for water.
Mountains are generally less preferable for human habitation than lowlands; the weather is often harsher, and there is little level ground suitable for agriculture. The decreasing atmospheric pressure means that less oxygen is available for breathing, and there is less protection against solar radiation (UV). Acute mountain sickness (caused by **hypoxia**—a lack of oxygen in the blood) affects over half of lowlanders who spend more than a few hours above 3,500 meters (11,480 ft).

However, a valley is an area of extended lowland, typically surrounded by much higher hills or mountains. It is one of many geological features that make up the surface of the Earth, and it is of special interest and importance to humans, thanks to the fact that valleys have a number of uses. This landform is also quite abundant.

Some geologists break up valleys by type on the basis of how they are formed. A rift valley is formed through separation of the Earth's crust, caused by violent earth movements; a notable example is the Great Rift Valley in Africa. A glacial valley is on that has been formed by a glacier; they are especially common in Europe and have a distinctive U-shaped profile when viewed in cross-section. River valleys are formed through the slow process of erosion by water over the course of centuries, and they typically have a V-shaped profile.

Unlike a canyon, a valley is broad, with a large area of floor, rather than a narrow profile. Valleys are generally easy to navigate, and they tend to have a different climate than the surrounding area. It is also common for them to have rich deposits of alluvial mud, making these areas ideal for agriculture. As a result, many human civilizations have settled in valleys, taking advantage of the rivers which often wind through them as a source of water.

Questions



1. Paragraph 2 is mainly talking about:
a. Mount Everest
b. Olympus Mons
c. The highest mountains(√)
d. The solar system

2. How much do mountains cover of land surface?
a. 75%
b. 20%(√)
c. 3%
d. 64%

3. People don't prefer to live in mountainous areas because ....
a. Mountains are good for agriculture.
b. There is a high percentage of oxygen
c. There are mountain sicknesses like hypoxia(√)
d. There is more protection against Ultra Violet Ray

4. The underlined word hypoxia probably means:
a. Solar radiation
b. Breathing
c. Lowlanders
d. Little oxygen in blood(√)

5. The writer talked about------------ types of valleys.
a. 2
b. 3(√)
c. 4
d. 5

6. Which of the following statements is TRUE about valleys?
a. Valleys are good for agriculture(√)
b. Valleys aren't generally easy to navigate
c. Valleys had just a few civilizations
d. Valleys have a narrow profile

Passage 28
الحرب العالمية الثانية



Source: britannica.com/event/World-War-II

Read the following passage carefully and then answer the questions that follow.

World War II occurred during the years 1939 - 1945. It was a war that involved virtually every part of the world and cost the most deaths ever.

The origin of the war can be traced back to 1933 when Adolf Hitler became the leader of Germany. He at once began secretly preparing the German army to be a military super power. Germany had suffered a humiliating defeat during World War I (1914 - 1918) and Hitler wished for revenge. His ambition was to cross German **frontiers** with the hop of restoring the once mighty German empire.

In September 1939, under the leadership of Adolf Hitler, Germany invaded Poland. Two days later Britain and France came to Poland's rescue and declared war against Germany. Then,Russia, an ally of Germany, attacked Poland from the other side of the Polish border. Within a month, Poland fell into the hands of the Germans and the Russians.

The leaders of Italy and Japan also wanted to expand their empires. The leaders of the two countries signed a treaty with Hitler promising to help one another with their expansion plans. The group called themselves the Axis.

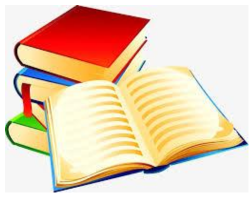
After the fall of Poland, Germany embarked on an attacking spree and defeated Denmark, Norway, Holland, Belgium and France. All these countries were conquered within a span of a few months. The threat of the vast combined German army, navy and air force, also enabled Hitler to occupy Austria and Czechoslovakia without any blood-bath. Adolf Hitler then became the supreme ruler of almost the whole of Central and Western Europe.

Still hungering for more conquests, Hitler turned his attention to Britain. Land invasion of the nation was impossible because of the English Channel. So the German air force tried to bomb Britain into submission but was defeated by the Royal Air Force in the Battle of Britain.

In the meantime, some countries on the side of the British had joined hands to form the Allies. In June 1941, Hitler turned on Russia and this made the Russians join the Allies. In 1943, the Allied forces won a major victory over German troops in North Africa. The Russians too were able to force the Germans to retreat from Russia. Though weakened considerable, the German troops still continued in fighting. The eventual occupation of Germany by the Allied troops between March - April 1945 finally brought the fighting in Europe to a stop. Hitler committed suicide on 30 April 1945. Eight days later, the German troops surrendered.

But World war II was not over yet. The war had spread to South-Western Asia in 1941 when Japan attacked an American naval base in Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. This caused the Americans to team up with the Allies in the war in the Pacific region. The bombings of the Japanese towns of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in August 1945 by the Americans when tens of thousands of people were killed or wounded for life signaled the close of World War II. The Japanese signed the formal surrender on 2 September 1945.

Questions



1. How long did World War II last?
a) 5 years
b) 6 years(√)
c) 7 years
d) 3 years

2. The word frontiers in paragraph 2 probably means----------------
a) Borders(√)
b) Revenge
c) Ambition
d) Empire

3. The Axis group included the following countries---------------
a) Germany, Italy and Poland
b) Italy, Japan and Britain
c) Britain, USA and Japan
d) Germany, Italy and Japan(√)

4. It was impossible for Germany to invade Britain by land because ---------
a) of the English Channel. (√)
b) Airstrikes were more effective
c) Hitler doesn't like land invasion
d) Land invasion was costly

5. The main idea of the last paragraph is-------------------
a) How America defeated Japan after bombing Hiroshima and Nagasaki. (√)
b) How America teamed up with the Allies in the war.
c) How Japan defeated America in Hawaii.
d) How the Allies helped America defeat Japan.



Passage 29
البطاطس المقلية

Source: wonderopolis.org/wonder/belgian-fries

Read the following passage carefully and then answer the questions that follow

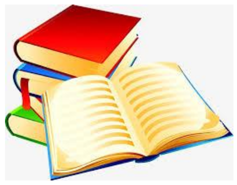
We all know that French fries aren't really French, so why do we call them as such? *Do you know?*
In America, most forms of sliced potato which is then cooked by almost any method are called... a French fry.

Other parts of the world, most notably Europe, the term French fry is used only to describe the thinly sliced style of fries. The thicker cut fries (or as some may know them as steak fries) are typically called chips, which are pan fried in a skillet.

In French, 'frite' is used to denote the process of deep frying a food, but in America when we say 'fried' it can mean anything from pan frying to sautéing or even full out deep frying. So by adding the word French before our fry it denotes what type of fried potato product we're actually talking about. Skinny and deep fried vs. fat and pan fried.

French fries are served hot and generally eaten as an supplement with lunch or dinner, or eaten as a snack, and they are a common fixture of fast food. French fries are generally salted, and in their simplest and most common form, are served with ketchup, though in many countries they are topped instead with other things, including vinegar, mayonnaise, or other local specialties. Sometimes fries are made with sweet potatoes instead of potatoes, are baked instead of fried, or are cut into unusual shapes, as is the case with curly fries, wavy fries or tornado fries.

Thomas Jefferson had "potatoes served in the French manner" at a White House dinner in 1802. The expression "French Fried Potatoes" first occurs in print in English in the 1856 work *Cookery for Maids of All Work* by E. Warren: "French Fried Potatoes. – Cut new potatoes in thin slices, put them in boiling fat, and a little salt; fry both sides of a light golden brown color; drain." In the early 20th century, the term "French fried" was being used in the sense of "deep-fried", for other foods such as onion rings or chicken.

Questions 

1. The main idea of paragraph two is:

a. French fry means differently from country to another ,especially America and Europe(√)
b. French fry comes from France
c. French fry means sliced potatoes
d. French fries and chips are the same in meaning

2. The French word frite in paragraph 4 most probably means:

a. potatoes
b. fried potatoes
c. food deep frying(√)
d. pan potatoes

3. Chips in Europe are:

a. thick cut fries(√)
b. thin sliced fries
c. are only potatoes
d. French potatoes

4. The pronoun “they’ in paragraph 5 refers to:

a. Vinegar and mayonnaise
b. other things
c. French fries(√)
d. ketchup and chips

5. We can infer from the last paragraph that Thomas Jefferson was:

a. was a famous writer
b. was the president of America(√)
c. lived in the 20th century
d. a French president

Passage 30
ابن سيناء



Source: muslimphilosophy.com/sina/art/ibn%20Sina-REP.htm

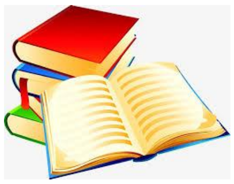
Read the following passage carefully and then answer the questions

Ibn Sina was born in AH 370/AD 980 near Bukhara in Central Asia, where his father governed a village in one of the royal estates. At thirteen, Ibn Sina began a study of medicine that resulted in ‘distinguished physicians . . . reading the science of medicine under him’. His medical expertise brought him to the attention of the Sultan of Bukhara, Nuh ibn Mansur, whom he treated successfully; as a result he was given permission to use the sultan’s library and its rare manuscripts, allowing him to continue his research into modes of knowledge.

When the sultan died, the heir to the throne, ‘Ali ibn Shams al-Dawla, asked Ibn Sina to continue al vizier, but the philosopher was negotiating to join the forces of another son of the late king, Ala al-Dawla, and so went into hiding.

During this time he composed his major philosophical research paper, Kitab al-shifa’ (Book of Healing), a comprehensive account of learning that ranges from logic and mathematics to metaphysics and the afterlife. While he was writing the section on logic, Ibn Sina was arrested and imprisoned, but he escaped to Isfahan, disguised as a Sufi, and joined Ala al-Dawla. While in the service of the latter, he completed al-Shifa’ and produced the Kitab al-najat (Book of Salvation), an abridgment of al-Shifa’. He also produced at least two major works on logic: one, al-Mantiq, translated as The Propositional Logic of Ibn Sina, was a commentary on Aristotle’s Prior Analytics and forms part of al-Shifa’; the other, al-Isharat wa-‘l-tanbihat (Remarks and Admonitions), seems to be written in the ‘indicative mode’, where the reader must participate by working out the steps leading from the stated premises to proposed conclusions.

He also produced a research paper on definitions and a summary of the theoretical sciences, together with a number of psychological, religious and other works; the latter include works on astronomy, medicine, philology and zoology, as well as poems and an allegorical work, Hayy ibn Yaqzan (The Living Son of the Vigilant). His biographer also mentions numerous short works on logic and metaphysics, and a book on ‘Fair Judgment’ that was lost when his prince’s fortunes suffered a turn. Ibn Sina’s philosophical and medical work and his political involvement continued until his death.

Questions 

1. Physicians in Paragraph two most probably means-------------

a. doctors(√)
b. philosophers
c. Sultans
d. sons

2. The one that Ibn Sina treated was ------------------------

a. His father
b. Ala Al-Dawla
c. Ali Ibn Shams Al-Dawla
d. Nuh ibn Mansour(√)

3. The underlined pronoun its in paragraph 1 refers to----------------

a. Ibn Sina
b. Sultan of Bukhara
c. Sultan's library(√)
d. Manuscripts

4. We can infer from the passage that Ali Inn Shams Al-Dawla and Ala Al-Dawla were:

a. Brothers(√)
b. Cousins
c. kings
d. not relatives

5. One of these was not covered in the Ibn Sina book called "Book of Healing":

a. Medicine(√)
b. Mathematics
c. Religion
d. Logic

6. The main idea of the passage is:

a. Ibn Sina was a great scientist of medicine, philosophy and religion(√)
b. The Sultan of Bukhara was successfully treated by Ibn Sina
c. Ibn Sina was a Moslem, but not an Arab
d. Ibn Sina was a philosopher

الأجـــــــــــابـــات

القطعة رقم٢١،،،،،،،،،،،،،،،،،،،،،،،،،،،،،،،،،،،،،،

1-A 2-D 3-B 4-A 5-B

القطعة رقم٢٢،،،

1-D 2-A 3-A 4-C 5-B

القطعة رقم٢٣،،،،،،،،،،،،،،،،،،،،،،،،،،،،،،،،،،،،،، ،،،،،،

1-D 2-B 3- A 4-D 5- A

القطعة رقم٢٤،،،،،،،،،،،،،،،،،،،،،،،،،،،،،،،،،،،،،،

1-C 2-A 3-B 4-C 5- B

القطعة رقم٢٥،،،

1-A 2-D 3-B 4- C 5-B 6-A

القطعة رقم٢٦،،،

1-A 2-D 3-C 4-B 5-C

القطعة رقم٢٧،،،،،،،،،،،،،،،،،،،،،،،،،،،،،،،،،،،،،،

1-C 2-B 3- C 4- D 5- B 6-A

القطعة رقم٢٨،،

1-B 2- A 3- D 4-A 5-A

القطعة رقم٢٩،،،

1-A 2-C 3- A 4-C 5-B

القطعة رقم٣٠،،،،،،،،،،، ، ،،،،،،،، ،،،،،،،،،،،،،

1-A 2-D 3-C 4-A 5-A 6-A

Passage 31



التمر

Source: hort.purdue.edu/newcrop/morton/date.html

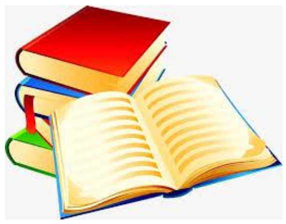
Read the following passage carefully and then answer the questions that follow

Dates, one of the oldest cultivated crops, grow on a date palm tree. Dates grow in large bunches atop the palm trees, which **thrive** in hot climates. The fruits range in size from 1 to 3 inches and range in color from pale yellow to a dark red-brown. Dates harvested at the yellow stage require further ripening before they can be properly preserved. Fully ripe, dark-colored dates are ready for preservation as soon as they are harvested.

To describe the advantages of dates in a few words, it is good to quote them as an essential part of one’s diet, so that it can be considered as a balanced diet. Dates are composed of various fats, sugar, vitamins, and minerals, which our body requires. Arabs, for example, eat dates along with milk—making it more beneficial. However, a few of its advantages are described below.
Although dates are rich in providing strength to everybody, but during the last months of pregnancy the advantages are doubled—dates strengthen muscles of the uterus. Dates also strengthen a weak heart

Dates are rich in fibers and one can easily digest them. Researchers showed that dates can also be helpful in curing certain abdominal diseases including abdominal cancer. Normally, it is observed that one may feel hungry if sugar levels are reduced in the body irrespective of the condition of the stomach. dates can well serve the purpose, because these provide energy. some other advantages of eating dates include treating constipation, prevention against night blindness and improving health of eyes.

Questions



1. The underlined word “thrive’ in Paragraph 1 probably means:

a. grow (√)
b. die
c. harvest
d. ripen

2. Yellow dates and dark-colored dates--------------

a. are preserved directly after harvested
b. are preserved differently after harvested (√)
c. are bad for muscles
d. are difficult to digest

3. One of the following is not an advantage for dates:

a. Dates strengthen heart and uterus muscles
b. Dates increase constipation(√)
c. Dates prevent night blindness
d. Dates improve eyes health

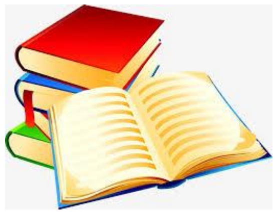
4. The passage is mainly talking about

a.the advantages of dates(√)
b.How and where dates grow
c. why Arabs eat dates with milk
d.How dates improve eyes health

Reading 32
جدول وعليه اسئلة

Read the table below and answer the questions
BAMBO Magazine
Table of Contents

Questions



1. Which Section is the longest?
a. Section 3
b. Section 1
c. Section 4 (√)
d. Section 5

2. In which section do you find information about new books?
a. Section 1
b. Section 4
c. Section 5 (√)
d. Section 2

3. This magazine is a magazine of ---------------
a. Science (√)
b. psychology
c. biology
d. global warming

4. What was the subject of the annual meeting?
a. Global warning
b.Nervous system (√)
c. New books
d. Shaking up science

5. In which section, the subject is not clear to the reader?
a. Section 1 (√)
b. Section 4
c. Section 5
d. Section 2

Passage 33

انقراض الحيوانات



Source: bbc.com/earth/story/20160112-can-you-ever-be-sure-that-an-endangered-species-has-gone-extinct

Read the following passage, and then choose the best answer to each of the questions that follow and mark it on your answer sheet.

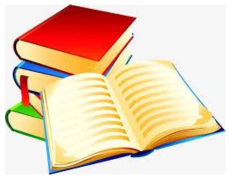
1. A **species** is the name for a group of animals that are alike, such as lions and tigers. If a species is endangered it means there are very few of those animals left in the world. If all the animals in a species die, the species becomes extinct. Those animals are gone forever. Many species are protected. A protected species means governments have made laws against killing the animals.

2. We are at a point where many, if not most, of the animals and plants are on the verge of being extinct. This has reached such an alarming rate that some species of animals are already extinct and if this trend continues, we will lose more species in the animals. There are several reasons for this and I will discuss some in this essay as well as give solutions to what can be done to prevent this.

3. The most important reason for the decreasing number of animal species is being hunting down of endangered species for their skin or body parts. For instance, elephants are being hunted down even now for their tusks which is used to make ivory products and sold to the market for a high price. This clearly shows how the animal kingdom is being affected by the killing of animals. Another reason is deforestation . We are all aware that due to overcrowded cities, the cities are being expanded by cutting down trees to make space for more land area for more construction of houses.

4. There are several things that can be done to prevent this from happening. Firstly, there should be a strict law in place to prevent fishing of rare sea creatures like Blue cod fish, shrimps, lobsters. In countries such as Kuwait, there is already an initiative by the government that permits fishing of shrimps only for 2 months. This gives enough time for breeding and hence there will be stability in marine life

Questions



1. The first paragraph is explaining the ……………

a. meanings of important words in the passage (√)
b. the meaning of the word " species"
c. the meaning of the word " extinct"
d. the meaning of the term " protected species"

2. The word "this" in paragraph 2 refers to……………..

a. reasons
b. animals
c. species
d. losing more species in the animals (√)

3. Paragraph 3 is mainly talking about…………………

a. the reasons why the number of animal species is decreasing (√)
b. elephants which are being hunted down for their tusks
c. deforestation as a main reason for species extinct
d. the cities which are being expanded by cutting down trees

4. The word deforestation in paragraph 3 probably means…………..

a. killing animals
b. cutting down trees (√)
c. crowded cities
d. expansion

5. The last paragraph is talking about…………………..

a. kinds of fish
b. Kuwait country
c. the ways of protecting animal species(√)
d. fishing of shrimps only for 2 months.

Passage 34
قناة السويس



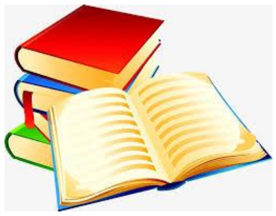
Source: britannica.com/topic/Suez-Canal
Read the following passage, and then choose the best answer to each of the questions that follow and mark it on your answer sheet.

1. The idea of connecting the Mediterranean Sea to the Red Sea is as old as the pharaohs. The first canal in the region seems to have been dug about 1850 BCE, but it failed. Desert winds blew in and closed the canal. About 150 years ago, Great Britain had a growing trade with India, but without a canal, British ships had to make a long journey around the continent of Africa in order to trade with India. A canal through the Isthmus of Suez would cut the journey from Great Britain to India by 6,000 miles. An isthmus is a narrow long piece of land connecting two larger pieces of land.

2. A French company led by Ferdinand de Lesseps made a deal with Egypt to build the Suez Canal. After ten years of work, the canal opened in 1869. The Egyptian ruler, Ismail, celebrated the opening of the Suez Canal by building a huge palace in Cairo. Ismail treated royalty from around the world to a celebration in honor of the new canal. The heavy spending for the celebration came at a time when the price of Egyptian cotton went down. Egypt had gone into debt to pay for the Suez Canal. Ismail took out loans from European banks, but he was unable to repay the loans. Consequently, Egypt was forced to sell its share of the Suez Canal to Great Britain.

3. In 1956, Egyptian president Jamal Abdel Nasser planned to build a great dam to control the annual flooding of the Nile River. Nasser asked the United States and Great Britain for financial assistance, and when the two powerful nations refused, Nasser declared the Suez Canal to be the property of the Egyptian people. Britain, France and Israel attacked Egypt. Several nations voted to authorize the United Nation to send peacekeeping forces to the Suez and to call for Britain, France and Israel to leave the region, and Egypt gained control of the canal. The Suez Canal closed again during a 1967 war with Israel. The canal did not reopen for international trade until 1975. Egypt continues to control the Suez Canal, but now international treaties assure that the canal may be used "in time of war as in time of peace, by every vessel of commerce or of war, without distinction of flag.

Questions



1. The main idea of Paragraph 1 is……………

a. Connecting the Mediterranean Sea to the Red Sea was a very old idea (√)
b. The first canal seems to have been dug about 1850 BCE, but it failed
c. British ships had to make a long journey around the continent of Africa
d. An isthmus is a narrow land connecting two larger pieces of land

2. Probably the French company started digging the Suez canal in …………….

a. 1869
b. 1859 (√)
c. 1969
d. 1855

3. Egypt was forced to sell its share of the Suez Canal to Great Britain because……

a. the price of Egyptian cotton went down
b. Egyptian ruler, Ismail, celebrated the opening of the Suez Canal
c. Ismail, the Egyptian ruler, took out loans from European banks, but he was unable to repay the loans (√)
d. The Suez canal project failed

4. In 1956, ……………………countries attacked Egypt, but in 1967 only one country.

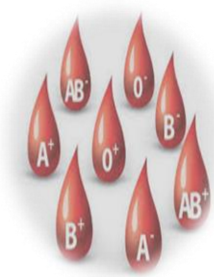
a. 2
b. 3 (√)
c. 5
d. 4

5. Now according to international treaties, the Suez canal can be used ……………..

a. only in peace
b. only in war
c. in peace or in war (√)
d. by commerce vessels only

Passage 35

فصائل الدم



Source: redcrossblood.org/learn-about-blood/blood-types.html

Read the following passage, and then choose the best answer to each of the questions that follow and mark it on your answer sheet.

1. Although all blood is made of the same basic elements, not all blood is alike. There are four major blood groups determined by the presence or absence of two antigens – A and B – on the surface of red blood cells: There are four basic blood types in the ABO typing system:

- Type **A** blood has the Group A antigens and makes antibodies to fight Group B

blood.
- Type **B** blood has the Group B antigens and makes antibodies to fight Group A

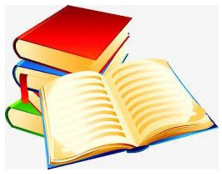
blood.
- Type **AB** blood has both Groups A and B antigens, but doesn't make antibodies for either one.
- Type **O** blood doesn't have either type of antigen.

2. Blood type is inherited. Like eye color, it is passed genetically from your parents. Whether your blood group is type A, B, AB or O is based on the blood types of your mother and father.

3. Donating or receiving blood is complicated by the fact that there are four types of blood. Type O blood, since it doesn't have antibodies or antigens for either type, can be donated to recipients with all four types of blood. Type AB, on the other hand, since it has both A and B antigens and also does not create antibodies for either antigen, can receive blood from all four types, but can only donate to other AB recipients.

4. Type O blood can receive A, B or AB types through transfusion. Type O- blood is known as the universal donor. AB+ blood, on the other hand, is blood with all the proteins already in it. AB+ patients are known as universal recipients because their bodies will accept all types

Questions



1. Blood group ……………………… has no antigens.

a. (A)

b. (O) (√)

c. (AB)

d. (B)

2. The underlined word "inherited" in paragraph 2 probably means……………

a. blood

b. type

c. eye color

d. taken from parents (√)

3. Type (O) blood can be donated to recipients with all four types of blood because ……………….

a. it doesn't have antibodies or antigens for either type (√)

b. it has A antigens

c. it has B antigens

d. it has AB antigens

4. The blood type that can receive blood from all four types, but can only donate to other AB recipients is called……………….

a. (O)

b. (A)

c. (B)

d. (AB) (√)



Passage 36

العسل

Source: precisionnutrition.com/all-about-honey-bees

Read the following passages. Then answer the questions that follow. Darken your answers on the answer sheet.

Honey is a sweet food made by bees using nectar from flowers. The variety produced by honey bees is the one most commonly referenced, as it is the type of honey collected by beekeepers and consumed by humans. Honey produced by other bees and insects has distinctly different properties Honey gets its sweetness from the fructose and glucose, and has approximately the same relative sweetness as that of granulated sugar. It has attractive chemical properties for baking, and a distinctive flavor that leads some people to prefer it over sugar and other sweetener

Honey has a long history of human consumption, and is used in various foods and beverages as a sweetener and flavoring. It also has a role in religion and symbolism. Flavors of honey vary based on the nectar source, and various types and grades of honey are available. It is also used in various medicinal traditions to treat ailments

Honey is produced by bees as a food source. In cold weather or when fresh food sources are scarce, bees use their stored honey as their source of energy. By arranging for bee swarms to nest in artificial hives, people have been able to domesticate the insects, and harvest excess honey. In the hive, there are three types of bees: a single female queen bee a seasonally variable number of male bees to fertilize new queens some 20,000 to 40,000 female worker bees.

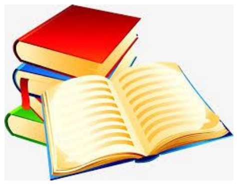
The physical properties of honey vary, depending on water content, the type of flora used to produce it, temperature, and the proportion of the specific sugars it contains. Fresh honey is a supersaturated liquid, containing more sugar than the water can typically dissolve at surrounding temperatures. At room temperature, honey is a supercooled liquid, in which the glucose will precipitate into solid granules.

Because of its unique composition and chemical properties, honey is suitable for long-term storage. Honey has been preserved for decades and even centuries. The key to preservation is limiting access to humidity. In its cured state, honey has a sufficiently high sugar content to inhibit fermentation. If exposed to moist air, its hydrophilic properties will pull moisture into the honey, eventually diluting it to the point that fermentation can begin. Honey sealed in honeycomb cells by the bees is considered by many to be the ideal form for preservation.

Honey should also be protected from oxidation and temperature degradation. It generally should not be preserved in metal containers because the acids in the honey may promote oxidation of the vessel. Traditionally, honey was stored in ceramic or wooden containers; however, glass and plastic are now the favored materials. Honey stored in wooden containers may be discolored
or take on flavors imparted from the vessel. Likewise, honey stored uncovered near other foods may absorb other smells.

Excessive heat can have detrimental effects on the nutritional value of honey. Heating up to 37 °C (99 °F) causes loss of nearly 200 components, some of which are antibacterial. Heating up to 40 °C (104 °F) destroys **invertase**, an important enzyme. At 50 °C (122 °F), the honey sugars burn. Generally, any large temperature fluctuation causes decay.

Regardless of preservation, honey may crystallize over time. Crystallization does not affect the flavor, quality or nutritional content of the honey, though it does affect color and texture. The rate is a function of storage temperature, availability of "seed" crystals and the specific mix of sugars and trace compounds in the honey. Most honeys crystallize fastest between about 50 and 70 °F (10 and 21 °C). The crystals can be dissolved by heating the honey.

Questions 

1. Some people prefer honey over sugar and other sweeteners because----------
a) it is produced by bees
b) it is sweet
c) of its unique flavor (√)
d) it is better for health than sugar

2. Bees use honey as a food source--------------------
a) when the weather is too hot
b) when they get tired
c) when the food is rare (√)
d) when they are sick

3. One of the following doesn't affect the physical properties of honey
a) water content
b) type of flowers
c) type of bees (√)
d) high or low temperature

4. The best way to preserve honey is -----------------
a) to seal it in honeycomb cells (√)
b) to keep it in metal containers
c) to keep it in wooden vessels
d) to cool it in room temperature

5. The underlined word "invertase" is probably------------------
a) an important honey sugar
b) an important enzyme (√)
c) an antibacterial component
d) a honey decay

6. One of the following statements is false:
a) Honey crystallization affects its nutritional content (√)
b) Honey flavor is not affected by its crystallization
c) Honey color is affected by crystallization
d) Honey crystallization can be dissolved by heating





Passage 37

الحيوانات البحرية السامة

Source: redang.org/fishdanger.htm

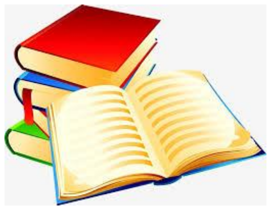
Read the following passage, and then choose the best answer to each of the questions that follow and mark it on your answer sheet.

1. A creature is considered poisonous if it contains toxins stored in special tissues or organs that cause harm when eaten. A creature is considered venomous if there are specialized mechanisms to physically deliver the toxins through bites, spines and stings. For example, a pufferfish is poisonous when eaten but is not venomous in that it does not bite or sting in order to deliver the toxins present in certain organs in its body. By contrast, a stonefish is venomous as it has pressure-sensitive glands and spines that help to deliver its toxins when stepped on.

2. Marine creatures within the reef ecosystem have evolved different types of predatory and defensive mechanisms in order to survive such as venomous stings, spines and bites. Many of these are among some of the world's most venomous creatures. In Animal Planet's (Most Extreme: Venom) program, marine creatures made up half the list of the top ten most venomous creatures. These include the box jellyfish, stonefish, blue-ringed octopus, cone shells and sea snakes. All of these, other than the box jellyfish, can be found in Malaysian waters.

3. Fortunately for us, these creatures are not naturally aggressive toward humans and do not go out of their way to attack us. It is only when our presence and behavior threatens and provokes them that they act in self-defense. Most unpleasant encounters and injuries are caused by people accidentally touching them, stepping on them, trespassing onto their nesting sites, harassing them or handling them roughly. Avoiding physical contact is one of the best precautions we can take.

Questions



1. The first paragraph is explaining the ……………
a. meaning of venomous marine creatures only
b. meaning of poisonous marine creatures only
c. difference between venomous marine creatures and poisonous ones (√)
d. meaning of the term " protected species"

2. You probably get poisoned if you eat this kind of fish…………..
a. a box jellyfish
b. a stonefish
c. cone shells
d. a pufferfish (√)

3. The top most marine venomous creatures are…………… kinds.
a. 2
b. 10
c. 5(√)
d. 7

4. One of these marine venomous creatures can't be found in the Malaysian waters…………..
a. the box jellyfish (√)
b. The blue-ringed octopus
c. the cone shells
d. the sea snakes

5. Marine venomous creatures ………………
a. are aggressive toward humans
b. attack humans if threatened and they act in self-defense (√)
c. go out of their ways to attack humans
d. love human beings



Passage 38

ترجمة القران

Source: newworldencyclopedia.org/entry/Quran

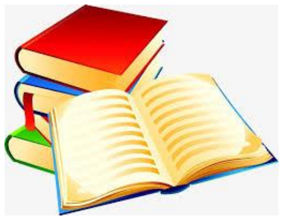
Read the following passage, and then choose the best answer to each of the questions that follow and mark it on your answer sheet.

1. Translating the Quran has always been problematic and difficult. Many said that the Quranic text cannot be translated into another language or form. Furthermore, an Arabic word may have many meanings depending on the context, making an accurate translation even more difficult.

2. The first fully attested complete translations of the Quran were done between the 10th and 12th centuries in Persian. The Samanid king, Mansur I (961-976), ordered a group of scholars from Khorasan to translate the Tafsir al-Tabari, originally in Arabic, into Persian. In 1936, translations in 102 languages were known. In 2010, the Hürriyet Daily News and Economic Review reported that the Quran was presented in 112 languages at the 18th International Quran Exhibition in Tehran.

3. Alexander Ross offered the first English version in 1649, from the French translation of L'Alcoran de Mahomet (1647) by Andre du Ryer. In 1734, George Sale produced the first scholarly translation of the Quran into English; another was produced by Richard Bell in 1937, and yet another by Arthur John Arberry in 1955. All these translators were non-Muslims. There have been numerous translations by Muslims.

4. As with translations of the Bible, the English translators have sometimes favored archaic English words and constructions over their more modern or conventional equivalents; for example, two widely read translators, A. Yusuf Ali and M. Marmaduke Pickthall, use the plural and singular "ye" and "thou" instead of the more common "you".

Questions 

1. It was thought that it was difficult to translate the Quran into another language because……………

a. Arabic language is difficult and problematic
b. an Arabic word may have many meanings depending on the context
c. making an accurate translation was even more difficult
d. (B+C) (√)

2. Paragraph 2 is mainly talking about translating the Quran ……………………..

a. into many languages (√)
b. into Persian
c. in the 10th and 12th centuries
d. in 1936 and 2010

3. The first translation of the Quran into English was from ……………

a. Arabic
b. French (√)
c. Persian
d. Russian

4. If you are reading an English translation for the Quran, and you see the word "thou", you understand that it means……………….

a. they
b. she
c. we
d. you (√)



Passage 39

الحوت الأزرق



Source: nationalgeographic.com/animals/mammals/b/blue-whale

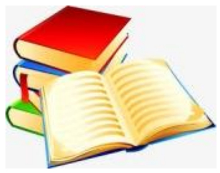
Read the following passage, and then choose the best answer to each of the questions that follow and mark it on your answer sheet.

1. The whale is an extremely huge sea animal. The blue whale is the largest living animal to have ever lived on the planet Earth. Some weighed almost 50 tons. Their tongues alone can weigh as much as an elephant. Their hearts, as much as a car. The largest Blue Whales can grow as large as 100 feet long, which is longer than three school buses put together!

2. Even though blue whales are huge, they eat tiny creatures known as krill. **Krill** are tiny shrimp-like animals. The whale simply opens its mouth, fills it with krill and salt water, and filters the water out of plates in its mouth. The blue whale may eat over 3,6000 kg of krill in a single day!

3. All species of whales give birth to their young alive, usually one at a time. A blue whale at birth weighs something like four tons. Whales **suckle** their young just like other mammals. A baby blue whale is capable of drinking half a ton of its mother's rich, thick milk. A baby blue whale (calf) emerges weighing up to 2,7000 kg and up to 8m long. New born whales are helped to the surface of the water by their mothers and are often encouraged by other females so that they can take their first breath of air. The calf is suckled in the water, drinking more than 600 liters of milk each day and gaining about 90kg every day for its first year.

Questions



1. The first paragraph is mainly taking about…………….

a. a description for the body of the blue whale (√)
b. the weight and length of the blue whale
c. the blue whale and elephants
d. the blue whale and school buses

2. A Krill is…………………

a. a tiny creature
b. a shrimp-like animal
c. the main food of the blue whale
d. All above are correct (√)

3. The last paragraph is mainly giving good information about…………………

a. the baby blue whale (√)
b. how much milk the baby blue whale can drink
c. the weight of the baby blue whale
d. the mother of the baby blue whale

4. The underline word "suckle" in the last paragraph probably means…………

a. feed from breast (√)
b. feed from bottle
c. give birth
d. gain weight



Passage 40

الوسادة الهوائية للسيارة

Source: edhelper.com/ReadingComprehension_54_3361.html

Read the following passage, and then choose the best answer to each of the questions that follow and mark it on your answer sheet.

1. Over the years, cars have gotten better. They have gotten faster. They have gotten more comfortable. They have gotten safer. Airbags are one thing that has been added to cars to make them safer. Airbags help to keep drivers safe when an accident happens.

2. Airbags are hidden inside cars. One airbag is hidden in the steering wheel. One airbag is hidden in the dashboard on the passenger's side of the car. Some cars have airbags that are hidden around the windows on the sides of the car. If the car is in a crash, the airbags **inflate**. They pop out of their hiding places. The airbags act as pillows to protect the heads of the people in the car.

3. An airbag is a vehicle safety device. It is a type of occupant restraint system that consists of a flexible fabric bag, also known as an airbag cushion. The airbag module is designed to inflate rapidly then quickly deflate during a collision or impact with another object. The purpose of the airbag is to provide occupant protection during a crash event.

4. The original implementation of front airbags did little to protect against side collisions, which can be more dangerous than frontal collisions because the protective crumple zone in front of the passenger compartment is completely bypassed. Side airbags and protective airbag curtains are increasingly being required in modern vehicles to protect against this very common category of collisions.

5. Airbags are designed to deploy once only, and are ineffective if there are any further collisions after an initial impact. Multiple impacts may occur during certain rollover accidents or other incidents involving multiple collisio

Questions

1. Airbags make cars…………..
a. faster
b. better
c. safer (√)
d. more comfortable

2. Airbags are hidden…………… of the car
a. inside the steering
b. in the dashboard
c. on the sides
d. All of the above are correct(√)

3. The underlined word " inflate" in paragraph 2 probably means…………..
a. pop out (√)
b. deflate
c. hidden
d. crash

4. Paragraph 4 is mainly taking about importance of ……………..
a. airbags in vehicles
b. front airbags to protect against side collisions
c. side airbags to protect against side collisions (√)
d. avoiding frontal collisions

5. Airbags were designed to be used……………
a. one time(√)
b. 2 times
c. 3 times
d. 4 times

الاجابات

القطعة رقم ٣١
1-A 2-B 3-B 4-A

القطعة رقم٣٢
1-C 2-C 3-A 4-B 5-A

القطعة رقم ٣٣
1-A 2- D 3- A 4- B 5- C

القطعة رقم٣٤
1-A 2- B 3- C 4-B 5- C

القطعة رقم ٣٥
1-B 2-D 3-A 4- D

القطعة رقم٣٦
1-C 2- C 3-C 4- A 5- B 6-A

القطعة رقم٣٧
1-C 2- D 3- C 4- A 5- B

القطعة رقم٣٨
1-D 2- A 3- B 4- D

القطعة رقم٣٩
1-A 2- D 3- A 4-A

القطعة رقم ٤٠
1-C 2-D 3-A 4-C 5-A

EP Academy

Anwar

Passage 41

اكتشاف الشوكولات



Source: salonhogar.net/Salones/Ingles/4-6/EV_ENG.../6.2.htm

Read the following passage, and then choose the best answer to each of the questions that follow and mark it on your answer sheet.

1. Chocolate — there's nothing quite like it, is there? Chocolate is simply delicious. What is chocolate? Where does it come from? Christopher Columbus was probably the first to take cacao beans from the New World to Europe in around 1502. But the history of chocolate goes back at least 4,000 years! The Aztecs, who lived in America, thought that their bitter cacao drink was a divine gift from heaven. In fact, the scientist Carolus Linnaeus named the plant Theobroma, which means "food of the gods."

2. The Spanish explorer Hernando Cortez went to America in 1519. He visited the Mexican emperor Montezuma. He saw that Montezuma drank cacao mixed with vanilla and spices. Cortez took some cacao home as a gift to the Spanish King Charles. In Spain, people began to drink Cortez's chocolate in a drink with chili peppers. However, the natural taste of cacao was too bitter for most people. To sweeten the drink, Europeans added sugar to the cacao drink. As a sweet drink, it became more popular. By the 17th century, rich people in Europe were drinking it.

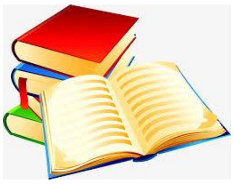
3. In 1849, an English chocolate maker made the first chocolate bar. In the19th century, the Swiss started making milk chocolate by mixing powdered milk with sweetened chocolate. Milk chocolate has not changed much since this process was invented.

4. Today, two countries - Brazil and Ivory Coast - produce almost half the world's chocolate. The United States imports most of the chocolate in the world, but the Swiss eat the most chocolate per person. The most chocolate eaten today is sweet milk chocolate, but people also eat white chocolate and dark chocolate.

5. Cocoa and dark chocolate are believed to help prevent heart attacks, or help keep them from happening. They are supposed to be good for the circulatory system. Other health claims for chocolate have not been proven, but some research shows that chocolate could be good for the brain.

6. Chocolate is a popular holiday gift. A popular Valentine's Day gift is a box of chocolate candies with a card and flowers. Chocolate is sometimes given for Christmas and birthdays. Chocolate eggs are sometimes given at Easter.

Questions



1. Christopher Columbus was probably the first to take cacao beans from the New World to Europe …………

a. early 15th century
b. early 16th century (√)
c. 4,000 years ago
d. early 14th century

2. Christopher Columbus and the Spanish explorer Hernando Cortez lived…………

a. in the same century
b. different centuries
c. in the16th century
d. (A+ C) (√)

3. Paragraph 2 is mainly taking about ……………..

a. how Cortez took cacao from America to Europe (√)
b. how the Spanish King Charles loved cacao
c. the natural taste of cacao which was too bitter
d. how Europeans added sugar to the cacao drink to sweeten it

4. We infer that before in 1849 ……………………..

a. chocolate was eaten in a form of bars.
b. there were no chocolate bars , but just drinks (√)
c. an English chocolate maker made the first chocolate bar
d. Europeans didn't like chocolate bars

5. Which of the following statements is false?

a. Brazil and Ivory Coast produce almost 50% of the world’s chocolate
b. The United States imports most of the chocolate in the world
c. The Swiss eat the most chocolate per person
d. Brazil produces almost half of the world’s chocolate (√)

6. Paragraph 5 is mainly talking about…………….

a. the disadvantages of eating chocolate
b. the advantages of chocolate for heath (√)
c. how chocolate prevents heart attacks
d. how chocolate can be good for the brain

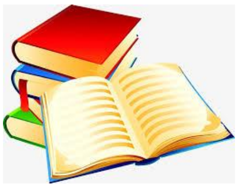
Passage 42

فهرس محتوى احد الكتب وعلية اسئلة



Fundamental Studies in Linguistics
Roger Cartinion, Susan Mulligan

Questions



1. Which chapter in the book is the longest?
A. Chapter 2
B. Chapter 3
C. Chapter 5
D. Chapter 7(√)

2. Where can find the Index and Glossary in this book?
A. After the Study Guide
B. Before " Current studies"
C. In the 7th chapter
D. At the end of the book (√)

3. Which chapter most likely includes information on Arabic language structure?
A. Chapter 4
B. Chapter 5(√)
C. Chapter 6
D Chapter7.

4. Where would you expect to find examples contrasting two different languages, showing similarities and dissimilarities?
A. Chapter 1
B. Chapter 2
C. Chapter 4(√)
D. Chapter 6

5. In which chapter would you expect to find a discussion on meaning?
A. Chapter 2
B. Chapter 3
C. Chapter 5
D. Chapter 6 (√)

6. What subject does this book deal with?
A. General Linguistics (√)
B. Psycholinguistics
C. Sociolinguistics
D. Neurolinguistics.

Passage43

البيتزا



Source: myenglishpages.com/site_php.../reading-history-of-pizza.php

Read the following passage, and then choose the best answer to each of the questions that follow and mark it on your answer sheet.

1. The modern pizza was originally invented in Naples/ Italy, but the word pizza is Greek in origin, derived from the Greek word *pēktos* meaning *solid*. The ancient Greeks covered their bread with oils, herbs and cheese. The first major innovation that led to flat bread pizza was the use of tomato as a topping. It was common for the poor of the area around Naples to add tomato to their flat bread, and so the pizza began.

2. Italian migration to the United States had accelerated during the 19th century, and pizza as a dish had been served since the early 20th century. Following the Italian Campaign of WWII, the discharged occupying American troops began to look for the flavors and dishes they'd experienced overseas and found the local Italian food styles that had emerged in the United States.

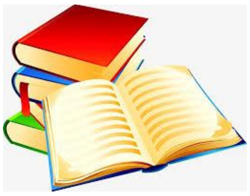
3. While it is difficult to say for sure who invented the pizza, it is however believed that modern pizza was first made by baker Raffaele Esposito of Naples. In fact, a popular urban legend holds that the archetypal pizza, Pizza Margherita, was invented in 1889, when the Royal Palace of Capodimonte commissioned the Neapolitan pizzaiolo Raffaele Esposito to create a pizza in honor of the visiting Queen Margherita. Of the three different pizzas he created, the Queen strongly preferred a pie wrapped in the colors of the Italian flag: red (tomato), green (basil), and white (mozzarella). Supposedly, this kind of pizza was then named after the Queen as Pizza Margherita.

4. Later, the dish has become popular in many parts of the world:
 The first pizzeria, *Antica Pizzeria Port'Alba*, was opened in 1830 in Naples.

• In North America, The first *pizzeria* was opened in 1905 by Gennaro Lombardi at 53 1/3 Spring Street in New York City.
 The first *Pizza Hut*, the chain of pizza restaurants appeared in the United States during the 1930s.

5. Nowadays, many varieties of pizza exist worldwide, along with several dish variants based upon pizza. Pizza can be baked in an oven with stone bricks above the heat source, an electric deck oven, a conveyor belt oven or, in the case of more expensive restaurants, a wood- or coal-fired brick oven.

Questions



1. The modern pizza was invented………………..

a. in Italy(√)
b. by Greek
c. in the United States
d. in the 21st century

2. The main idea of Paragraph 2 is…………….

a. Why Italians migrated to the United States
b. How Pizza emerged in the United States(√)
c. the dischargeed occupying American troops
d. Italian Campaign of WWII

3. Why was a kind of Pizza named Margherita?

a. Because it was made of red (tomato), green (basil), and white (mozzarella).
b. Because it was wrapped in the colors of the Italian flag
c. Because of the baker Raffaele Esposito of Naples
d. after the name of Queen Margherita(√)

4. The first *Pizza Hut* in the United States appeared in the…………….century.

a. 20th(√)
b. 19th
c. 18th
d. 21st

5. Paragraph 5 is mainly talking about how pizza can be baked in…….

a. an oven with stone bricks
b. an electric deck oven
c. different ways(√)
d. a wood- or coal-fired brick oven

Passage 44

البنت وأمها والمطر



Read the following passage, and then choose the best answer to each of the questions that follow and mark it on your answer sheet.

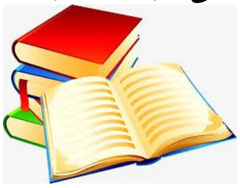
1. A little girl had been shopping with her Mom in Wal-Mart. She must have been 6- years-old, this beautiful red-haired, freckle-faced image of innocence. It was pouring outside. The kind of rain that gushes over the top of rain gutters, so much in a hurry to hit the earth it has no time to flow down the spout. We all stood there under the awning and just inside the door of the Wal-Mart .

2. We waited, some patiently, others irritated because nature messed up their hurried day. I am always mesmerized by rainfall. I got lost in the sound and sight of the heavens washing away the dirt and dust of the world. Memories of running, splashing so carefree as a child came pouring in as a welcome moment from the worries of my day .

3. The little voice was so sweet as it broke the hypnotic trance we were all caught in:
"Mom,let's run through the rain," she said .
"What?" Mom asked .
"Let's run through the rain!" she repeated .
"No, honey. We'll wait until it slows down a bit," Mom replied .
This young child waited about another minute and repeated: "Mom, let's run through the rain ".
"We'll get soaked if we do," Mom said .
"No, we won't, Mom. That's not what you said this morning," the young girl said as she tugged at her Mom's arm .
"This morning? When did I say we could run through the rain and not get wet"؟
"Don't you remember? When you were talking to Daddy about his cancer, you said, 'If God can get us through this, he can get us through anything "!

4. The entire crowd stopped dead silent. I swear you couldn't hear anything but the rain. We all stood silently. No one came or left in the next few minutes. Mom paused and thought for a moment about what she would say. Now some would laugh it off and scold her for being silly. Some might even ignore what was said. But this was a moment of affirmation in a young child's life. A time when innocent trust can be nurtured so that it will bloom into faith
"Honey, you are absolutely right. Let's run through the rain. If God let's us get wet, well maybe we just needed washing," Mom said.
Then off they ran. We all stood watching, smiling and laughing as they darted past the cars and, yes, through the puddles. They got soaked. But they were followed by a few who screamed and laughed like children all the way to their cars . And yes, I did. I ran. I got wet. I needed washing

Questions



1. Wal-Mart was probably the name of ....

a. the little girl
b. the Mom
c. a shopping center(√)
d. the writer

2. "It was pouring outside" means.................
a. the people were watching rain
b. there was heavy rain outside(√)
c. people stood there under the awning
d. people were waiting outside

3. Why did Mom prevent her little girl to play in the rain at the beginning? Because.......
a. she was afraid cars might hit her
b. it's the nature of mothers to take care of their kids
c. she was afraid that her girl would get soaked
d. (B+C) (√)

4. The pronoun "they"in the last paragraph refers to.............
a. the mother and her little girl(√)
b. the crowd
c. puddles
d. cars

5. After the mother and the little girl ran through the rain, ... people followed them.
a. many
b. a lot of
c. a small number of(√)
d. most shoppers



Passage 45

العود



Source: arabnews.com/node/390956

Read the following passage, and then choose the best answer to each of the questions that follow and mark it on your answer sheet.

1. Oud (agarwood or agar) comes from trees found in India, Cambodia, Yemen, Thailand and Ethiopia. It is a certain fungal infection that comes from Aquilaria trees, which is peeled off the tree. The chips are initially pale and light in color; the heartwood turns dense and dark as a result of the growth of a dangerous mold.

2. Oud has a very strong and unique smell that is available in chips, which are lit and burned. The scented smoke is called Bakhoor. Oud is also available in an oil form, which is placed in small perfume bottles. People apply the oil on certain areas such as behind the ears and on the wrists for a long-lasting scented effect

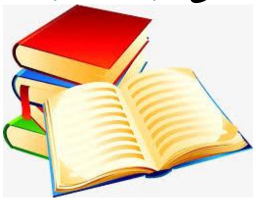
3. Bakhoor, the scented smoke, is made from placing the Oud chip on a bed of natural coal or lighted charcoal, which allows the wood to burn and puff the fragrance of the authentic Oud. Once the chip is burned out, it should be thrown away. Traditionally in Saudi Arabia, when Oud is lit, the Oud burner is passed around from one person to another as part of Saudi hospitality. An old odd fact about Bakhoor is that when a host is tired of his visitors and wants them to leave, he/she would burn a chip of Oud and walk around the room. Guests would then know that this is a polite signal for them to leave.

4. Oud in its oil form (dehan) is a considerable investment. It is sold and measured in 12-milliliter bottles called **tola**. Prices for one tola range anywhere from SR300 to SR8,000. Anything below this price might be a copy or a Chinese imitation.

5. Imam Bukhari reported that Oud is known to be an excellent scent for strengthening the body and the mind. According to him, the Prophet (peace be upon him) said: “Treat with Indian incense (Oud Al-Hindi) for it has healing for seven diseases; it is to be sniffed by one having throat problems and put in the mouth for one suffering from pleurisy.” Oud is also used to traditionally treat asthma, chest congestion, colic, nausea, kidney problems, thyroid cancer, lung tumors, and post childbirth. It is also a general refresher in China, India and Japan.

6. International perfume brands such as Tom Ford, Armani, Dior, Kilian and more are now embracing Oud for its distinctive long-lasting scent and are including it in **their** luxurious perfume mixtures. Popular brand stores in Saudi Arabia that are famous for selling high quality Oud are: Arabian Oud, Ajmal and Abdul Samad Alqurashi

Questions



1.The 2nd paragraph is mainly talking about……………….

a. two forms of Oud(√)
b. Bakhoor in a form of scented smoke
c. Oud in an oil form
d. small perfume bottles

2. In Paragraph 4, the word "tola" probably means…………..

a. investment
b. dehan
c. Chinese imitation
d. a very small bottle(√)

3. Paragraph 5 is mainly talking about……………………

a. what Imam Bukhari reported about Oud
b. how Oud can be used to treat different diseases(√)
c. how Oud is used as a refresher in China, India and Japan
d. how Oud can treat asthma, chest congestion and colic.

4. The pronoun "their" in the last paragraph refers to………………….

a. International perfume brands(√)
b. perfume mixtures
c. popular brand stores
d. Arabian Oud, Ajmal and Abdul Samad Alqurashi.



Passage 46
اكتشاف الملح

Source: polish4kids.com/kids.../legends/45-the-legend-of-saint-kinga

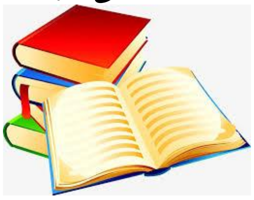
Read the following passage, and then choose the best answer to each of the questions that follow and mark it on your answer sheet.

According to a 077-year-old legend, a princess called the Blessed Kinga threw her ring into a salt mine at Marmaros in Hungary. While traveling from Marmaros to Cracow, she stopped at Weiliczka and her servants were told to dig a well. Instead of water, salt was discovered – and in the first lump of salt, which was taken out, Kinga's ring was found.

The legend is a story- but it is true that for over seven centuries, salt has been mined from the rock below the town of Weiliczka. After that date, horses were used to carry salt out, but the work was still very dangerous and many miners were killed or injured. The constant danger made the miners deeply religious and chapels were constructed underground where church services were held. After a chapel was destroyed by fire in 1960, miners were not allowed to take wooden statues into the mine, so they began to carve sculpture from rock salt.

Nowadays visitors are shown how salt was mined long ago, and can see the enormous chambers which have been dug out of the solid rock. They can also see pretty green lakes, and chapels with beautiful carvings. A special attraction is the Chapel of the Blessed Kinga, which was made by the miners themselves in a chamber 177 meters underground

Questions



1. The servants were asked to dig a well to...................

a. find water(√)
b. discover salt
c. take out Kinga's ring
d. find a lump of salt

2. The underlined word " legend" in paragraph 2 probably means.............

a. a mine
b. a story(√)
c. a lump
d. salt

3. Miners began to carve sculptures from rock salt because.........................

a. rock salt sculptures don't catch fire
b. wooden statues catch fire
c. a chapel was destroyed by fire
d. All of the above(√)

4. The underline pronoun " They" in paragraph 3 refers to............

a. Nowadays
b. chambers
c. lakes
d. visitors(√)

5. The best title for the passage could be.................

a. Blessed Kinga's Ring
b. The Story of Salt Discovery(√)
c. Chapels Underground
d. Rock Salt Sculptures

Passage47
مدائن صالح



Source: whc.unesco.org/en/list/1293

Read the following passage, and then choose the best answer to each of the questions that follow and mark it on your answer sheet.

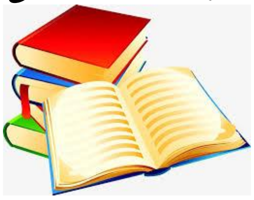
1. In 2008 UNESCO announced Mada'in Saleh as a site of cultural heritage, becoming Saudi Arabia's first World Heritage Site. It was chosen for its well-preserved remains from late antiquity, especially the *131 rock-cut huge tombs* of the Nabatean kingdom.

2. The archaeological site of Mada'in Saleh (Al-Hijr) is situated 20 km north of the town of Al-`Ula, (previously known as Dedan), 400 km north-west of Medina, and 500 km south-east of Petra, Jordan. The western and north-western portions of the site contain a water table that can be reached at a depth of 20 m.

3. It is the largest conserved site of the civilization of the Nabataeans south of Petra in Jordan. It features well-preserved monumental tombs with decorated facades dating from the 1st century BC to the 1st century AD. The site also features some 50 inscriptions of the pre-Nabataean period and some cave drawings. Mada'in Saleh bears a unique testimony to Nabataean civilization. With its 111 monumental tombs, 94 of which are decorated, and water wells, the site is an outstanding example of the Nabataeans' architectural accomplishment and hydraulic expertise.

4. Prophet Saleh was sent to the Thamud. The Holy Quran says, "The Thamud rejected the Messengers. When their brother Saleh said to them: Will you not be righteous! I am sent to you as a trusty Messenger."

5. Although Madain Saleh site was proclaimed as an archaeological treasure in the early 1970s, few investigations had been conducted since. The prohibition on the veneration of objects/artifacts has only resulted in minimal low-key archaeological activities. These conservative measures have started to ease up beginning in 2000, when Saudi Arabia invited expeditions to carry out archaeological explorations, as part of the government's push to promote cultural heritage protection and tourism.



Questions

1.The first paragraph is mainly talking about………………..

a. UNESCO
b. why UNESCO announced Mada'in Saleh as a site of cultural heritage(√)
c. the 131 rock-cut huge tombs
d. the Nabatean kingdom

2. The 2nd paragraph is mainly talking about the………………….

a. the location of Mada'in Saleh(√)
b. the importance of the town of Al-`Ula
c. Petra, Jordan
d. the location of Madina

3. In Paragraph 3, we infer that the preserved monumental tombs with decorated facades were……………..old.

a. 100 years
b. 300 years
c. 200 years(√)
d. one century

4. Mada'in Saleh……………………

a. was called after Prophet Saleh
b. was also called Al-Hijr
c. is 400 km south-east of Petra, Jordan
d.(A+B) (√)

5. Minimal low-key archaeological activities and few investigations had been conducted in Mada'in Saleh because………

a. of the prohibition on the veneration of objects in Saudi Arabia(√)
b. Saudi Arabia invited expeditions to carry out archaeological explorations
c. the site was proclaimed as an archaeological treasure in the early 1970s
d. of the government's push to promote cultural heritage protection and tourism

Passage 48

هيلن كيلر



Source: kazasyminezuhepydumu.xpg.uol.com.br/8-n1ku3ylai.html

Read the following passage, and then choose the best answer to each of the questions that follow and mark it on your answer sheet.

1. Helen Keller was born in Alabama in 1881. Before she was two years old, she became seriously ill and was left deaf and blind. Helen could only learn about things around her by touching with her hands. She made up signs for a few things like yes, no, come, and go. She felt lonely because she could not hear, see, or speak. She became angry a lot. Her parents decided that she needed someone who could help her understand the world around her and how to behave in it.

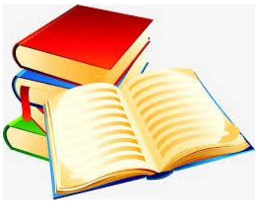
2. So, Anne Sullivan came to teach her. She taught Helen by using her hands to spell words. She would use sign language by signing a letter with her own hand, and pressing her hand into the palm of Helen's hand. Helen soon learned to make the same signs with her hands, but did not really understand what they meant.

3. One day Ms Sullivan put Helen's hand under the water pump and spelled the word water in Helen's other hand. Finally, Helen understood that these signs, called finger spelling, were naming the things in her world. It was as if a light had suddenly been turned on. She was so excited that she wanted to know the names of everything.

4. Ms Sullivan was a gifted teacher and worked hard to help Helen learn. After she taught Helen the names of everything, she had to teach her the things that any other child learns in school, like history, science and math. She also taught Helen how to read Braille, groups of raised dots that stand for letters.

5. When Helen got older, she went to the Perkins School for the Blind. Then she went to Radcliffe College. She was the first blind and deaf person to ever graduate from college. As a grown-up, Helen was a public figure and a writer. She used sign language to tell people about her life. She also wrote a book about her life. Ms Sullivan was there with her, every step of the way. They remained companions for 49 years, until Ms Sullivan died in 1936. Helen Keller died in 1968.

Questions



1. Helen Keller was born in the......................century.
a. 18th
b. 19th(√)
c. 20^{th}
d. 17^{th}

2. According to paragraph 1, Helen ....
a. couldn't hear , but she could see
b. could speak, but couldn't hear or see
c. could neither hear nor see, nor speak(√)
d. was only deaf

3. The main idea of paragraph 4 is..................
a. How Helen could spell words and learn names of things(√)
b. How Sullivan used sign language to teach Helen
c. How water pump was important
d. Why Helen felt lonely

4. Braille is probably.............................
a. a reading system for the blind
b. groups of raised dots that stand for letters
c. the name of Helen's teacher
d. (a+b) (√)

5. How old was Helen Keller when she died?
a. 68 years
b. 88 years(√)
c. 49 years
d. 36 years

Passage 49

النمل



Source: terminix.com/blog/bug-facts/interesting-facts-about-ants

Read the following passage, and then choose the best answer to each of the questions that follow and mark it on your answer sheet.

1. Do you know that there are about 8000 **species** of ants? They are found worldwide but are especially common in hot climates. They live in organized groups called colonies. It is because of this that ants, like their relatives, the bees and wasps, are said to be social insects.

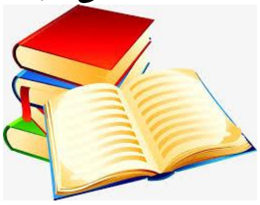
2. When we think of intelligent members of the animal kingdom, the creatures that spring immediately to mind are monkeys. But in fact the social lives of some members of the insect kingdom are sufficiently complex to suggest more than a hint of intelligence. Among these, the world of the ant has come in for considerable scrutiny lately, and the idea that ants demonstrate sparks of cognition has certainly not been rejected by those involved in these investigations.

3. Ants communicate with each other using pheromones, sounds, and touch. The use of pheromones as chemical signals is more developed in ants. Like other insects, ants perceive smells with their long, thin, and mobile antennae. The paired antennae provide information about the direction and intensity of scents.

4. All ants share common characteristics. The body of an ant is divided into three parts : a large head, a thorax and an oval abdomen. The thorax is separate from the abdomen by a slender waist. An ant uses its three pairs of jointed legs to move about. Ants are usually yellow, brown, red or black in color.

5. Ants hatch from eggs as legless larvae. The queen is the only female in the colony which can lay eggs. The other females are worker ants which build the nest, collect food and tend to the larvae. The large females, known as soldier ants, defend the colony. The function of the male ant is to mate with the queen. Only the queen and male ants have wings which are used during the mating ritual. Soon after mating, the male ant dies. The fertilized queen pulls off her wings and leaves to establish a new colony.

6. Ant colonies live in nests consisting of numerous chambers connected by tunnels. Some ants colonize tree trunks or live in mounds built of sticks and leaves. Some others secrete silk to sew together nests of leaves. They are also found under rocks or live underground



Questions

1. The underlined word " species" in paragraph 1 probably means:

a. kinds(√)
b. relatives
c. ants
d. wasps

2. In paragraph 2, the writer hints that…………….

a. Monkeys are the most intelligent animals
b. Ants could be more intelligent than monkeys(√)
c. Ants are as intelligent as monkeys
d. Monkeys are more intelligent that human beings

3. Paragraph 3 is mainly talking about…….

a. the sounds of ants
b. the pheromones as chemical signals
c. how ants perceive smells with their long, thin, and mobile antennae
d. how ants communicate(√)

4. How many legs does the ant have

a. 8
b. 10
c. 6(√)
d. 4

5. Paragraph 5 is mainly talking about……………..

a. ant social classes and the function of each class(√)
b. how ants hatch from eggs
c. the function of the male ant
d. the queen ant

Passage 50
الحمام



Source: doveline.com/html/dove-information.html

Read the following passage, and then choose the best answer to each of the questions that follow and mark it on your answer sheet.

1. The common names pigeon and dove are often used interchangeably. However, "dove" tends to be used for smaller species and "pigeon" for larger ones. There are more than 300 species in the family. They usually make nests of sticks, and their two white eggs are incubated by both the male and the female parent. Doves feed on seeds, fruit and plants.

2. Unlike most other birds, the doves and pigeons produce a type of milk. It is produced in their crop, and called crop milk. Both male and female have this highly nutritious milk to feed their young.

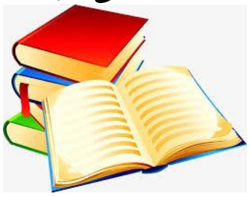
3. Pigeons and doves are distributed everywhere on Earth, except for the driest areas of the Sahara Desert, Antarctica and the high Arctic. They have colonized most of the world's oceanic islands. The family has adapted to most of the habitats available on the planet.

4. The largest range of any species is that of the rock dove. This species lives in Britain and Ireland, northern Africa, across Europe, Arabia, Central Asia, India, the Himalayas and up into China and Mongolia. The range of the species increased dramatically after it was domesticated, because the species went feral in cities around the world. It lives in cities across most of North America, South America, sub-Saharan Africa, Southeast Asia, Japan, Australia and New Zealand.

5. The Christian symbol of a dove with an olive branch in its beak represents peace. The Christian stories came after very similar myths from earlier cultures.

6. Several species of pigeons and doves are used as food, and probably any might be. The powerful breast muscles of the family make excellent meat. Domesticated or hunted pigeon were used as food in Ancient Rome. It is familiar meat within Arab and French cuisines. It is also eaten in Asian cuisines, such as Chinese and Indonesian cuisine. Young pigeons in cuisine are known as "squabs".

7. People have used pigeons to carry messages to one another for hundreds of years. In the 12th century, the royal palaces of Iraq and Syria included pigeon houses so the kings could be kept informed of their generals' victories and defeats on the battlefield. In fact, pigeons were a common way to send messages right up through World War II.



Questions

1. The underlined word species in Paragraph 1 probably means……

a. Types(√)
b . Pigeons
c. Families
d. Names

2. The main idea of paragraph 2 is…………

a. Young pigeons love milk
b. Pigeon milk is nutritious
c. It is strange that the doves and pigeons produce crop milk. (√)
d. Male and female pigeons feed their young

3. Pigeons and doves cannot be found in……………

a. Britain and Ireland
b. Sahara Desert and Antarctica(√)
c. Arabia and Central Asia
d. China and Mongolia.

4. Paragraph 5 is mainly taking about……………..

a. Olive branch as a symbol of peace
b. Christian stories about doves
c. myths from earlier cultures
d. How a dove with an olive branch in its beak symbolizes peace. (√)

5. The main idea of paragraph 6 is………………..

a. How pigeons and doves are used as food in different cultures(√)
b. Why young pigeons in cuisine are known as "squabs"
c. Pigeons are familiar meat within Arab and French cuisines
d. The powerful breast muscles of the family make excellent meat

6. If you had lived in the 12 century as a King in Iraq, you would have probably used pigeons……………

a. as part of your food
b. to carry messages in war(√)
c. to fight in battlefield
d. to keep them in your palace

الاجابات

القطعة رقم٤١

1-B 2-D 3-A 4-B 5-D 6-B

القطعة رقم٤٢

1-D 2- D 3- B 4- C 5- D 6-A

القطعة رقم٤٣

1-A 2- B 3- D 4- A 5- C

القطعة رقم٤٤

1-C 2- B 3- D 4- A 5- C

القطعة رقم٤٥

1-A 2- D 3- B 4- A

القطعة رقم٤٦

1-A 2- B 3- D 4- D 5- B

القطعة رقم٤٧

1-B 2- A 3- C 4- D 5- A

القطعة رقم٤٨

1-B 2- C 3- A 4- D 5- B

القطعة رقم٤٩

1-A 2- B 3- D 4-C 5-A

القطعة رقم٥٠

1-A 2-C 3-B 4-D 5-A 6-B

Passage 51
تاريخ صناعة الورق



Source: quora.com/Is-paper-made-from-a-specific-tree-or-is-it-possible-to-make-it-from-all-trees-How-is-paper-made

Read the following passage, and then choose the best answer to each of the questions that follow and mark it on your answer sheet.

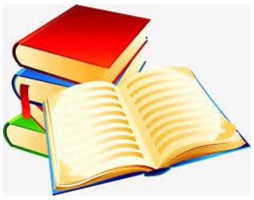
1. The paper we use today is made by machine. Trees are cut up and processed into a mixture called wood pulp. The pulp, containing tiny fibers, is pressed and rolled out to form sheets of paper.

2. The first man-made material was not paper. About 4,000 years ago, the ancient Egyptians took the fibrous stems of the papyrus plants, flattened them, laid them crosswise and pressed them down to stick them together. When dried, this made a piece of papyrus that could be written on.

3. Paper was first made in China around the year 105 CE (Common Era- Anytime in that year) by a man called Ts'ailun. He found a way to make paper from the stringy (tough) inner bark of the mulberry tree. The bark was pounded in water to separate the fibers.
This mixture was then poured into a bamboo tray to let the water drain out.
After that, the soft mat of paper was moved into a smooth, flat surface to dry.
Later, someone discovered that the paper could be improved by brushing it with starch to make it stronger.

4. 4) Chinese traders travelled around Asia as far as Samarkand. There, they met with Arab merchants who learned the secret of making paper and took it to Spain.
Afterwards, the art of papermaking spread throughout the rest of Europe.

5. Since then, many kinds of machines have been invented and improved methods discovered for making paper. One of the most important, for example, was a machine developed in France in 1798. This machine could make a continuous sheet or web of paper. Before, paper could only be produced in separate sheets.

Questions 

1. According to paragraph (2) what did the early Egyptians use to make their writing material?

a. Mulberry bark
b. wood pulp
c. Bamboo
d. papyrus(√)

2. The word "them " in paragraph 2 refers to……………………..

a. ancient Egyptians
b. writing materials
c. papyrus stems(√)
d. paper

3. According to the text, the first real paper was made in…………………

a. China(√)
b. Egypt
c. France
d. Samarkand

4. According to the text, who introduced the paper-making process to Europe are……………..

a. Ts'allun
b. the Arabs(√)
c. the Spanish
d. Chinese traders

5. According to the text, which component is necessary for making both paper and papyrus?

a. tree bark
b. tree wood
c. plant starch
d. fibrous material(√)

6. Which sentence in paragraph (3) contains a word meaning "to strike repeatedly, especially with a hand or a tool"?

a. Sentence No. 2
b. Sentence No. 3(√)
c. Sentence No. 5
d. Sentence No.



Passage 52
الرحالة الكندي جان بليفياو

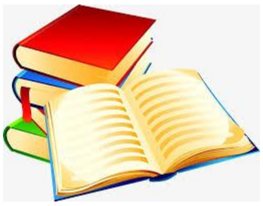
Source: dailymail.co.uk/travel/travel_news/article-3227503/Now-s-walkabout-Meet-man-travelled-75-500km-world-FOOT-epic-11-year-odyssey-crossing-six-continents-using-54-pairs-shoes.html

Read the following passage, and then choose the best answer to each of the questions that follow and mark it on your answer sheet.

1. A Canadian man, called Jean Béliveau, traveled 47,000 miles around the world on FOOT crossing six continents. One of them was Australia. His problem in Australia was that the temperature was very high. Jean left Montreal and visited 64 countries. He stayed in temples, parks and even jails. He made the trip because he liked the change and was looking for a serious or a challenging life. His journey was believed to be the longest uninterrupted trip on foot.

2. 2. Jean left on August 18th, 2000 when he was 45 years old. He took with him some Canadian dollars. He walked 75,554 kilometers using up 54 pairs of shoes. His journey took 11 years and 2 months. He stayed with 1600 families. Jean owned a neon sign factory in Montreal. When he finished his journey and went back to Canada, he established a new life.

Questions



1. We infer from paragraph 1 that Jean's journey was…………..

a. Long and hard(√)
b. in temples, parks and jails
c. in 6 continents
d. in 64 countries

2. What problem did he face in Australia?

a. the dangerous animal
b. the high temperature(√)
c. the heavy rain
d. he lost his money

3. What's the name of Jean's city?

a. Béliveau
b. Canada
c. Montreal(√)
d. Australia

4. Why did Jean take this trip?

a. to cross 6 continents
b. to stay in temples, parks and jails.
c. to travel 47,000 miles
d. He liked the change and was looking for a serious or challenging life. (√)

5. When Jean finished his trip, he was around………………years old.

a. 54
b. 45
c. 56(√)
d. 66

6. What did Jean take with him when he left Montreal?

a. His friends
b. his wife
c. 56 pairs of shoes
d. Canadian dollars(√)

7. What did Jean do when he returned to Canada?

a. He established a new life(√)
b. He bought 56 pairs of shoes
c .He wrote a book about Australia
d. He stayed in temples



Passage53

الباندا مي لان

Source:zooatlanta.org/press -release/giant- panda-born-at-zoo- atlanta

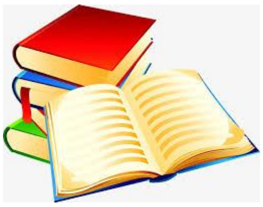
Read the following passage, and then choose the best answer to each of the questions that follow and mark it on your answer sheet.

Mei Lan is a male giant panda. He was born at Zoo Atlanta in Atlanta, Georgia on September 6, 2006, after a record-setting 35-hour labor. Originally identified by zoo staffers as female, Mei Lan was determined to be male by staff in China at the Chengdu Research Base of Panda Breeding. Mei Lan was relocated نُقل to Chengdu, China on February 4, 2010.

Mei Lan was named at a naming ceremony held on December 15, 2006, following the Chinese tradition of naming panda cubs when they are about 100 days old. He received person of the year from Atlanta's The Sunday Paper on December 24, 2006.

Mei Lan, like other zoo-born giant pandas in the U.S., contractually belongs to China. He left for China on February 4, 2010, on the same flight as Tai Shan from the National Zoo in
Washington D.C. His new home is at the Chengdu Panda Base, where both his parents were born.

Questions



1. What is Atlanta?
a. a name of a zoo
b. a name of a city
c. (a &b) (√)
d. a name of a panda

2. The giant panda Mei Lan was ....
a. born in Chengdu, China
b. born on February 4, 2010
c. thought to be male by zoo staffers in Atlanta
d. determined to be male by staff in China(√)

3. Mei Lan was about ………..old when it was relocated to Chengdu, China.
a. 4 years(√)
b. 2 years
c. 6 years
d. 7 years

4. Mei Lan was born in the USA, but according to the contract, he belongs to...............
a. Georgia
b. USA
c. China(√)
d. Atalanta

5. Where were Mei Lan's parents born?
a. in Atalanta
b. in the USA
c. in Chengdu(√)
d. in Georgia



Passage 54

السكن المجاني عند الاصدقاء

Couchsurfing

/Source: urbandictionary.com/define.php?term=couch%20surfing

Read the following passage, and then choose the best answer to each of the questions that follow and mark it on your answer sheet.

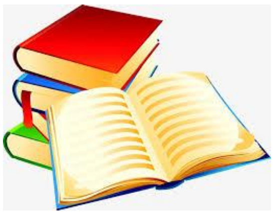
1. Couchsurfing is a cheap form of living used mainly by college students, where one stays on friend's couches rather than in a hotel. In couch surfing, you have friends around the world; you just haven't met them yet.

2. Couchsurfing began in 2004 as a small passion project by founders Casey Fenton, Daniel Hoffer, Sebastian Le Tuan and Leonardo Bassani da Silviers. An email to a group of students in Iceland gave birth to the idea that people anywhere would want to share their homes with strangers (or, as we like to call them, friends you haven't met yet).

3. Couchsurfing is a global community of 14 million people in more than 200,000 cities who share their experiences, home, life, world, and their journey. Couchsurfing connects travelers with a global network of people willing to share in profound and meaningful ways, making travel a truly social experience. We believe that the spirit of generosity, when applied liberally, has the power to profoundly change the world.

4. Connection makes us happier; we need more of it. Connecting with and accepting the kindness of "strangers" strengthens our faith in each other and helps us all become better people. Tolerance, respect and appreciation for differences are embodied in kindness. We appreciate and share a desire to learn about one another, about the world and about how we can grow as people and become better global citizens through travel. We're here to make the world better, to enhance each other's lives and to become stronger in that purpose by coming together.

Questions



1. If you are couchsurfing, you can stay ……………….?

a. in a hotel
b. with a friend(√)
c. in a collage
d. in a city

2. The idea of couchsurfing was born in 2004 ……………….?

a. by friends you haven't met yet
b. by only Casey Fenton
c. in a collage
d. in Iceland(√)

3. The main idea of paragraph 3 is……………

a. How people all over the world share their home, experience, life and world happily. (√)
b. Why the global community is 14 million people
c. the spirit of generosity is important
d. couchsurfing is not a good idea

4. According to paragraph 5, kindness embodies the values of ……………….?

a. tolerance
b. respect
c. appreciation
d. (A+B+C) (√)





Passage 55
الدلافين

Source: www2.padi.com/blog/2013/09/04/10-fascinating-dolphin-facts

Read the following passage, and then choose the best answer to each of the questions that follow and mark it on your answer sheet.

1. Nearly 40 species of dolphins swim the waters of the world. Most live in shallow areas of tropical and temperate oceans, and five species live in rivers.

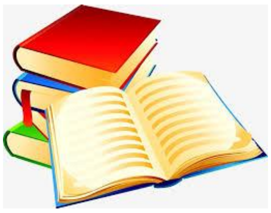
2. Known for their playful behavior, dolphins are highly intelligent. They are as smart as apes, and the evolution of their larger brains is surprisingly similar to humans. Dolphins are part of the family of whales .They are very social, living in groups.

3. Depending on the species, gestation or pregnancy period takes 9 to 17 months. After birth, dolphins are surprisingly maternal. They have been observed nestling and cuddling their young. A dolphin calf nurses for up to two years. Calves stay with the mothers anywhere from three to eight years.

4. Because dolphins are mammals, they need to come to the surface of the water to breathe. Unlike land mammals that breathe and eat through their mouths, dolphins have separate holes for each task. Dolphins eat through their mouths and breathe through their blowholes. This prevents the dolphin from sucking up water into the lungs when hunting, reducing the risk of drowning.

5. Dolphins have acute eyesight both in and out of the water. They hear frequencies 10 times the upper limit of adult humans. Their sense of touch is well-developed, but they have no sense of smell.

Questions



1. in Paragraph 1, the writer is mainly talking about ……………….?

a. rivers
b. tropical and temperate oceans
c. species
d. where dolphins live(√)

2. The underlined pronoun" they " in Paragraph 2 refers to ……………….?

a. dolphins(√)
b. apes
c. humans
d. brains

3. What are the babies of dolphins called?

a. gestation
b. species
c. calves(√)
d. cuddling

4. What's the main idea of Paragraph 4?

a. how dolphins eat and breathe like mammals
b. how dolphins are different from mammals in the way they eat and breathe(√)
c. how dolphins suck up water
d. how dolphins hunt, and reduce the risk of drowning.

5. Which sense is missing in dolphins?

a. seeing
b. hearing
c. touching
d. smelling(√)



Passage 56

اللعبه(الدمية) الروسية ماتريوشكا

Source: https://russianlegacy.com/matryoshka--nesting- dolls.htm



Read the following passage, and then choose the best answer to each of the questions that follow and mark it on your answer sheet.

1. A matryoshka doll also known as a Russian nesting doll, Stacking dolls, or Russian doll, is a set of wooden dolls of decreasing size placed one inside another. The name "matryoshka "literally "little matron/woman".

2. The first Russian nested doll set was made in 1890 by Vasily Zvyozdochkin. Traditionally the outer layer is a woman, dressed in a sarafan, a long and shapeless traditional Russian peasant jumper dress. The figures inside may be of either gender (; the smallest, innermost doll is typically a baby turned from a single piece of wood. Much of the artistry is in the painting of each doll, which can be very elaborate. The dolls often follow a theme; the themes may vary, from fairy tale characters to Soviet leaders. Matryoshka dolls are often referred to as "babushka dolls", babushka meaning "grandmother" or "old woman".

3. Modern artists create many new styles of nesting dolls. Common themes include floral, Christmas, Easter, religious, animal collections, portraits and caricatures of famous politicians, musicians, athletes, astronauts, "robots," and popular movie stars. Today, some Russian artists specialize in painting themed matryoshka dolls that feature specific categories of subjects, people or nature. Areas with notable matryoshka styles include Sergiyev Posad, Semionovo (now the town of Semyonov), [8] PolkhovskyMaidan, and Kirov.

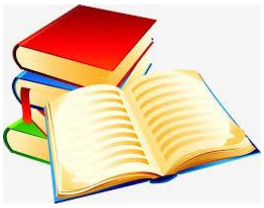


Russian leaders in matryoshka form

4. In the late 1980s and early 1990s during Perestroika, freedom of expression allowed the leaders of the Soviet Union to become a common theme of matryoshka, with the largest doll featuring then-current leader Mikhail Gorbachev. These became very popular at the time, affectionately earning the nickname of a "Gorby", namesake of Gorbachev. With the periodic succession of Russian leadership after the collapse of the Soviet Union, newer versions would start to feature Russian president's Boris Yeltsin, Vladimir Putin, and Dmitry Medvedev.

5. The largest set of matryoshka dolls in the world is a 51-piece set hand-painted by Youlia Bereznitskaia of Russia, completed in 2003. The tallest doll in the set measures 53.97 centimeters (21.25 in); the smallest, 0.31 centimeters (0.12 in). Arranged side-by-side, the dolls span 3.41 meters

Questions



1. Matryoshka doll, the Russian doll, is a set of wooden dolls ………

a. of the same size

b. of different sizes(√)

c. of small size

d. of big size

2. The first Russian nested doll set was made in …………. by Vasily Zvyozdochkin.

a. 18th century

b.19th century(√)

c. 1980

d. the 20th century

3. What themes do the dolls often follow?

a. fairy tale characters

b. soviet leaders

c. babushka dolls

d. (A& B) (√)

4. The last paragraph is mainly talking about……………

a. different sizes and number of pieces matryoshka dolls(√)

b. the tallest doll

c. smallest doll

d. the 51-piece set

اللغه العربية الفصحى واللغة العربية الرسمية الحديثة

Passage 57

Source: livelingua.com/blog/the-differences-between-classical-arabic-and-modern-standard-arabic/

Read the following passage, and then choose the best answer to each of the questions that follow and mark it on your answer sheet.

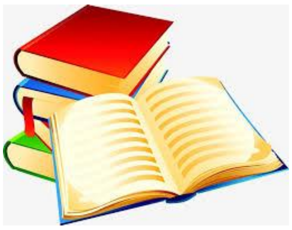
1. Classical Arabic (CA, or Fus'ha Arabic): The term Classical Arabic (CA) refers to Fus'ha Arabic based on Quranic Arabic, which was used during the early Islamic era , from the emergence of Islam through the Umayyad caliphate , up until the end of the Abbasid caliphate. Towards the end of the Abbasid dynasty rule, deviations started to appear (termed "Lahn" by Arab linguists), precluding the widespread of dialect Arabic) as a spoken form, and the diglossia phenomenon in Arabic.

CA was based on the Arabic of the Arabian Peninsula during the pre-Islam era, which was in turn based on Nabti Arabic. The early Islamic era introduced radical changes to Arabic, creating the register we now know as CA. Some of these changes were motivated by the need to unify Quran readings, and others were motivated by enabling non-Arabs to learn Arabic as a requirement to practice the rituals of Islam. The latter included adding dots and supplementary diacritics (tashkeel) by Abu al-Aswad al-Du'ali, Al-Khalil ibn Ahmad al-Farahidi, and other scholars.

2. Modern Standard Arabic (MSA): Modern Standard Arabic is the form of Arabic used in modern day media, including TV channels, print and online newspapers and magazines, as well as official correspondence. The emergence of MSA dates back to the collapse of the Ottoman Empire, and the revival of Arabic as a formal language in the Levant and North Africa. The renaissance of Arabic was aided by the widespread of modern printing press during the first half of the 20th century, with MSA starting to take its distinctive form in its second half, influenced by modern Arabic literature.

3. Quran is considered the main medium for CA. Other media include Hadith (quotes from prophet Mohamad), and the literature of the Umayyad and Abbasid eras, especially Arabic poetry and literature in religious studies and philosophy. Literature translated to Arabic from other languages in that era constitutes another important medium for CA.

Questions



1. Classical Arabic (CA) …………………

a. was also known as Fus'ha Arabic
b. was based on Quranic Arabic
c. was exposed to deviations towards the end of the Abbasid dynasty rule
d. (A+B+C) (√)

2. The changes that the Classical Arabic (CA) underwent included ....

a. adding only dots
b. adding dots and tashkeel (diacritics) (√)
c. adding only tashkeel
d. none of the above

3. The form of Arabic used in modern day media, including TV channels, and print is called.................

a. Classical Arabic
b. diglossia phenomenon in Arabic
c. Spoken Arabic
d. Modern Standard Arabic(√)

4. Classical Arabic can be easily found……………..

a. in Quran and Hadith(√)
b. on TV channels, and print
c. in online newspapers and magazines,
d. in spoken Arabic

5. The best title for this passage could be……

a. Classical Arabic
b. Differences between Classical Arabic and Modern Standard Arabic(√)
c. Spoken Arabic
d. Modern Standard Arabic

Passage 58
بركان فيزوف



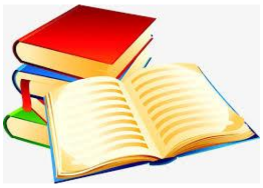
Source: volcanodiscovery.com/vesuvius.html.

Read the following passage, and then choose the best answer to each of the questions that follow and mark it on your answer sheet.

1. Vesuvius ("Vesuvio" in Italian) is probably not only the most famous, but also one, if not the most dangerous volcano on Earth. The first eyewitness account of a volcanic eruption that has been preserved has come to us from Vesuvius: In 79 AD, after a century-long slumber, the volcano woke up with terrifying power in an eruption that buried several
Roman towns like Pompeii and Herculaneum under several meters of ash. Today, parts of these cities have been excavated and are among the most remarkable archaeological sites of the world, allowing us to have an excellent view on Roman life and culture, where time and life had been frozen in a moment.

2. When one thinks about Vesuvius volcano today, one aspect is eminent: due to the dense population surrounding it, and ever climbing higher and higher up on its slopes, it is certainly among Earth's most dangerous volcanoes. It is estimated that more than 500,000 people live in the zone immediately threatened by a future eruption.
When this happens is not known; it is possible that Vesuvius has entered into one of its typically century-long lasting phases of dormancy, but volcanoes can be unpredictable.

Questions



1. Vesuvius volcano was called so ……

a. because it is an Italian word meaning dangerous
b. because it was a terrifying power
c. because in Italian it means the most famous
d. by the name of Vesuvius who was the first eyewitness of the volcano(√)

2. The underlined word "slumber" in Paragraph 1 probably means…..

a. asleep or inactive(√)
b. eruption
c. century
d. terrifying power

3. The passage says that Vesuvius volcano erupted after it slept for………

a. 79 years
b. 500,000 years
c. 100 years(√)
d. 2 centuries

4. The underlined pronoun " it" in paragraph 2 refers to……

a. aspect
b. Vesuvius volcano(√)
c. population
d. surrounding

5. The second paragraph is mainly talking about……..

a. the future threats of the Vesuvius volcano to the surrounding population(√)
b. the dense population surrounding the volcano
c. the 500,000 population in the area of the volcano
d. the predictable eruption of the volcano



Passage 59

الحمام الزاجل

Source: audubon.org/magazine/may-june-2014/why-passenger-pigeon - went- extinct

Read the following passage, and then choose the best answer to each of the questions that follow and mark it on your answer sheet.

1. The passenger pigeon is an extinct bird that was at one time one of the most common birds in North America. The last passenger pigeon died on September 1st, 1914 at the Cincinnati Zoo.

2. The male passenger pigeon was about 42 centimeter long, with a long pointed tail. It had a short black beak. Its eyes and feet were red. The head and the body feathers were gray, while the throat feathers were purple.

3. Between five and nine billion passenger pigeons lived across eastern North America in the mid-1800s they made up between 25% and 50% of the entire bird population of the United States .They flew sometimes in groups of several millions.

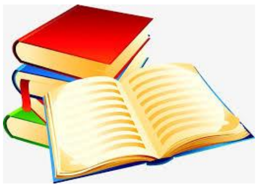
4. At times the sky was so thick with the birds that they hid the sun. In 1813, a bird watcher reported seeing a flock of passenger pigeons that took three hours to fly past. He also saw trees collapsing under the weight of the resting birds.

5. Passenger pigeons lived mainly in forests they ate mostly nuts from the trees. The birds got the name "passenger" because they traveled often to new places to look for food. When the birds rested, they gathered in huge groups, covering areas of up to 75 square kilometers.

6. The number of passenger pigeons began to decrease in the 1850s.There were several reasons for this. First, many trees were cut down to use as fuel and lumber. And to clear the land for farms. As a result, the passenger pigeon's habitat was destroyed.
Second, hunters and farmers killed millions of birds. Many of the birds were used for food. They were shipped to the cities where they were made into pigeon pies. Farmers hated the birds because they ate their corn and other crops.
A final reason for the birds' extinction was that female passenger pigeons laid only one egg each year. So not enough young birds were born each year to make up for the huge numbers being killed.

7. The last wild passenger pigeon was shot down by a young boy in Ohio on March 24, 1900.The species was declared extinct in 1911.

Questions



1. Paragraph 2 is mainly talking about:

a) The beauty of the male passenger pigeon
b) The description for the male passenger pigeon(√)
c) Color of the female passenger pigeon
d) The feet and the eyes of the male passenger pigeon

2. In the mid-1800s, __________passenger pigeons lived across eastern North America.

a) 25%
b) 75 billion
c) A maximum of nine billion(√)
d) Between five and nine million.

3. The birds got the name "passenger pigeon" because __________.

a) They used to help the passengers
b) They flocked together like passengers
c) They gathered in huge groups
d) They traveled often to new places to look for food(√)

4. The main idea of paragraph 6 is:

a) The reasons why the passenger pigeons become extinct(√)
b) The female passenger pigeon laid only one egg a year.
c) Passenger pigeons flew in groups of millions.
d) The pigeons cut down many trees to use as fuel

5. The underlined word "this" in paragraph # 6 refers to _________.

a) 1850s
b) The big number of the passenger pigeons
c) Fuel
d) The decrease in the passenger pigeons(√)

6. What is the main idea of this reading passage?

a) Passenger pigeons were beautiful birds.
b) Passenger pigeons are extinct although they were in billions. (√)
c) Passenger pigeons lived mainly in forests.
d) The number of passenger pigeons began to decrease in the 1850s



Passage 60



أخطار مشاهدة التلفزيون

Source dailymail.co.uk/health/article-2026380/TV- watching-Every--hour-takes-22-minutes--life.html

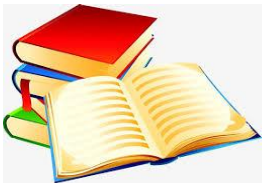
Read the following passage, and then choose the best answer to each of the questions that follow and mark it on your answer sheet.

1. Is your television killing you? Did you know that every hour you spend watching it can take 22 minutes off of your life? This means that viewing for an average of six hours a day can cut short your life by five years!

2. The above information is based on a study done by a group of researchers at the University of Queensland, Australia. The inactivity associated with TV viewing is dangerous and gives greater opportunities for unhealthy overeating. The researchers also showed that a sedentary lifestyle is as bad for health as smoking cigarettes. The scientists calculated that half an hour of watching TV is equivalent to smoking one cigarette, with both cutting 11 minutes off a lifespan. Australians watch TV for an average of six hours per day and health effects are likely to be similar in other industrialized countries; the average amount of time spent watching TV daily is four hours in the UK, and five hours in the United States.

3. An earlier study associated television viewing with the risk of developing type-2 diabetes and heart disease, as well as with the risk of early death. That research showed that these risks rose by 20% for people who spend just two hours a day in front of the TV.

4. The good news is that exercising for just 15 minutes a day can increase your lifespan by up to three years. It can also reduce the risk of premature death by 14%. Each extra 15 minutes of exercise added to that can decrease this risk by another 4%.



Questions

1. According to paragraph (2), people who watch too much TV are also likely to ……………..

A) Cut 11 minutes from their lifespan
B) Get too much exercise
C) Eat too much food(√)
D) Smoke cigarettes

2. According to the text, what activity can increase the health risks of diabetes and heart disease by 20%?

A) Watching TV for two hours a day(√)
B) A generally inactive lifestyle
C) Unhealthy overeating
D) Smoking

3. The word premature in paragraph (4) is closest in meaning to………..

A) Late
B) Final
C) Early(√)
D) Developing

4. According to paragraph (4), exercising for 15 minutes daily can………….

A) Add three years to your total life time(√)
B) Lengthen your life by 22 minutes
C) Decrease the risk of death by 4%
D) Lower heart disease by 4%

الاجابات

القطعة رقم ٥١

1-D 2-C 3-A 4-B 5-D 6-B

القطعة رقم ٥٢

1-A 2- B 3- C 4- D 5- C 6-D 7-A

القطعة رقم ٥٣

1-C 2- D 3- A 4- C 5- C

القطعة رقم ٥٤

1-B 2- D 3- A 4- D

القطعة رقم ٥٥

1-D 2- A 3- C 4- B 5- D

القطعة رقم ٥٦

1-B 2- B 3- D 4- A

القطعة رقم ٥٧

1-D 2- B 3- D 4- A 5- B

القطعة رقم ٥٨

1-D 2- A 3- C 4- B 5- A

القطعة رقم ٥٩

1- B 2- C 3- D 4-A 5-D 6-B

القطعة رقم ٦٠

1-C 2-A 3-C 4-A

Passage 61



صحراء الربع الخالي

Source :https://www.britannica.com/place/Rub-al-khali

Read the following passage, and then choose the best answer to each of the questions that follow and mark it on your answer sheet.

1. The Rub' al Khali ("Empty Quarter") is the largest continuous sand desert in the world, encompassing most of the southern third of the Arabian Peninsula. The desert covers some 650,000 square kilometers including parts of Saudi Arabia, Oman, the United Arab Emirates, and Yemen.

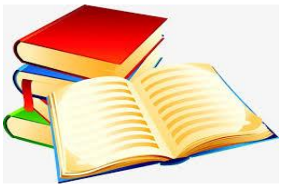
2. The desert is 1,000 kilometers long, and 500 kilometers wide. Its surface elevation varies from 800 meters in the southwest to around sea level in the northeast. The topography is covered with sand dunes with heights up to 250 meters scattered with gravel gypsum. The sand is of a reddish-orange color due to presence of feldspar.

3. The region has a hot desert climate typical of the larger Arabian Desert. The region is classified as "hyper-arid", with typical annual rainfall of less than 3 centimeters. Daily maximum temperatures average at 47 °C and can reach as high as 51 °C.

4. Geologically, the Empty Quarter is the most oil-rich site in the world. Vast oil reserves have been discovered underneath the sand dunes. Sheyba, the northeastern edge of the Rub' al Khali, is a major light crude oil-producing site in Saudi Arabia. Ghawar, the largest oil field in the world, extends southward into the northernmost parts of the Empty Quarter.

5. Today the **inhabitants** of the Empty Quarter are members of various local tribes – for example, the Al Murrah tribe has the largest area mainly based
Between Al Ahsa and Najran. The Banu Yam and Banu Hamdan (in Yemen and the Najran region of southern Saudi Arabia), and the Bani Yas (in the United Arab Emirates). A few road links connect these tribal settlements to the area's water resources and oil production centers

Questions



1. The Rub' al Khali ("Empty Quarter") desert covers the parts of …………….Arab countries.
a. 3
b. 2
c. 4(√)
d. 5

2. Feldspar stands behind ……………of the Rub' al Khali desert
a. the sand color(√)
b. the topography
c. the elevation
d. the width

3. Paragraph 3 is mainly talking about……………… of the Rub' al Khali desert
a. annual rainfall
b. climate(√)
c. maximum temperatures
d. "hyper-aridity

4. Paragraph 4 mentioned the names of ………………oil fields available in the Rub' al Khali desert.
a. 2(√)
b. 3
c. 4
d.5

5. The underlined word "inhabitants" in Paragraph 5 probably means………
a. members
b. residents(√)
c. settlements
d. resources





Passage 62
الدايت والأكل الصحي

/ Source : kidsessays.com/2017/04/04/importance-of-healthy-food-short-paragraph-speech-essay

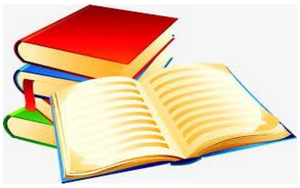
Read the following passage, and then choose the best answer to each of the questions that follow and mark it on your answer sheet.

1. Have we ever thought why our parents and teachers always insist on having healthy food? Healthy food is one of the most important parts in leading a healthy life. Combined with physical activity, a balanced food can help us to reach and maintain a healthy weight. Healthy food can reduce the risk of chronic diseases. **It** can also improve our concentration and promotes our overall health.

2. The famous proverb' Health is wealth' reminds us about the importance of good health. Healthy eating habits is one of the vital part in achieving good health. We should always try to take a balanced diet that contains the correct proportions of carbohydrates, fats, proteins, vitamins, minerals, and water. We should include more vegetables and fruits in our daily life as vegetables can provide nutrients vital for health and maintenance of your body.

3. However busy we are on a day, we should never skip breakfasts and should ideally have a light dinner. We are always fascinated by the world of burgers, chips, fried chicken and soft drinks. A regular consumption of this food can have terrible health implications and can make you obese with other health complications. This food are now correctly described as '**<u>Junk</u>**'. We should strictly avoid this food or should take steps for a drastic reduction of this group from our lifestyle.

Questions



1. According to Paragraph 1, healthy food ……………………..

a. leads to healthy life
b. helps us to reach and maintain a healthy weight.
c. reduces the risk of chronic diseases.
d. All of the above(√)

2. The underlined pronoun "it" in Paragraph 1 refers to the…………..

a. risk
b. healthy food(√)
c. chronic diseases
d. concentration

3. According to the passage, a balanced diet should contain the correct proportions of…………..

a. carbohydrates, proteins, vitamins, minerals and water
b. carbohydrates, fats, proteins, vitamins, minerals
c. carbohydrates, fats, proteins, vitamins and water
d. water, fats, proteins, vitamins, minerals, and carbohydrates(√)

4. What can provide nutrients vital for maintenance of our bodies?

a. Vegetables(√)
b. Fruits
c. Carbohydrates
d. Fats

5. The underlined word "Junk' in Paragraph 3 probably means…….

a. of little or no value (Rubbish) (√)
b. healthy
c. obese
d. burger and chips



Passage 63

البحار العثماني /التركي بيري ريس

Source: https://travelatelier.com/blog/piri-reis/

Read the following passage, and then choose the best answer to each of the questions that follow and mark it on your answer sheet.

1. Ahmed MuhiddinPiri ((born between 1465 and 1470 and died between 1554 and1555), better known as PiriReis (Turkish: Pîrî Reis), was an Ottoman admiral, navigator, geographer and mapmaker.

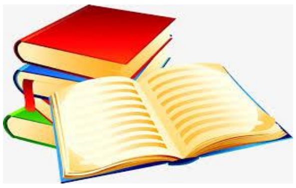
2. Piri Reis is primarily known today for his maps and charts collected in his Kitab-IBahriye (Book of Navigation), a book that contains detailed information on navigation, as well as very accurate charts (for their time) describing the important ports and cities of the Mediterranean Sea.

3. He gained fame as a mapmakerwhen a small part of his first world map (prepared in 1513) was discovered in 1929 at the Topkapı Palace in Istanbul. His world map is the oldest known Turkish atlas showing the New World, and one of the oldest maps of America still in existence anywhere (the oldest known map of America that is still in existence is the map drawn by Juan de la Cosa in 1500.

4. The first Perry-Reese map , drawn by Perry as head of the world, ended in 1513 and was presented to Sultan Selim I in Egypt in 1517, including Spain, East Africa , the Atlantic Ocean and the then known sections of America and the Antilles . The loss of some of them indicates that it was a map of the world. One of the most interesting observations is the fifth observation of America's discovery.

5. The second map is a map of the world that dates back to 1528, and includes the section from which we have reached the northern part of the Atlantic Ocean and the northern shores of North America from Greenland to the FloridaPeninsula. The most important feature of this map is that the islands and some beaches are drawn almost to reality, compared to the first map.

Questions



1. Paragraph No. 1 shows ………….
a. the exact year of the Reis's birth
b. the exact year of the Reis's death
c. that neither the Reis's exact birth nor his exact death was known(√)
d. that Reis was born in1465 died in 1554

2. Paragraph No. 2 is mainly talking about……..
a. the content of "Book of Navigation" written by Piri Reis(√)
b. describing the important ports and cities of the Mediterranean Sea
c. navigation only
d. only maps and charts of the world.

3. The oldest known map of America that is still in existence was drawn……….
a. by Juan de la Cosa
b. by Piri Reis
c. in 1500
d. (a and C) (√)

4. Sultan Selim I lived in the ……………..century.
a. 15th
b. 16th(√)
c. 14th
d. 13th.

5. The second map, compared to the first map drawn by Reis……….
a. showed that the islands and some beaches are drawn almost to reality(√)
b. was drawn in the 15th century
c showed the Atlantic Ocean and the northern shores of South America
d. was the same as the first map.

Passage 64



جسر الملك فهد

Source:en.numista.com/catalogue/pieces104567.html

Read the following passage, and then choose the best answer to each of the questions that follow and mark it on your answer sheet.

1. The King Fahd Causeway (Jisr al-Malik Fahd) is a series of bridges and causeways connecting Saudi Arabia and Bahrain. The idea of constructing the causeway was based on improving the links and bonds between Saudi Arabia and Bahrain. Surveying of the maritime began in 1968, and construction began in 1981 and continued until 1986, when it was officially opened to the public.

2. The idea of building a bridge linking the Kingdom of Bahrain to the Eastern region of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia was born out of King Saud's wish to develop and further solidify the links between the two Kingdoms, during an official visit to the State of Bahrain in 1954.

3. In 1965, the desire to construct the causeway began to take form officially when Sheikh Khalifah ibn Sulman Al Khalifah, the Prime Minister of the State of Bahrain, paid a courtesy visit to King Faisal and the king expressed his wish to have the causeway constructed.

4. In 1968, both countries formed a joint committee to assess the financial undertaking required for the task. This required taking into account the environmental and geographical aspects of the Saudi-Bahrain region.

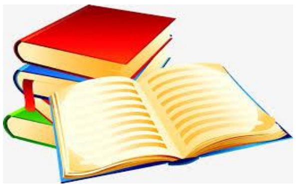
5. On 8 July 1981, Mohammed Aba Al-Khail, then minister for Finance and National Economy of Saudi Arabia and Yousuf Ahmed Al-Shirawi, then minister of Industrial Development in Bahrain signed an agreement to start construction on the maritime causeway.

6. On 26 November 1986, the causeway was officially inaugurated in the presence of the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, King Fahd bin Abdul Aziz of Saudi Arabia and His Royal Highness Shaikh Isa bin Salman Al Khalifah, Emir of the State of Bahrain, with the **latter** consenting to naming the bridge King Fahd Causeway.

7. As of 2010, it is estimated that number of vehicles using the causeway is about 25,104 daily. The total number of travelers across the causeway from both countries in the year 2010 was 19.1 million passengers, or an average of 52,450 passengers per day.

8. The project cost a total of US$800 million (SAR3 billion). One of the major contractors of the project was Ballast Nedam, based in the Netherlands. It is unclear how many workers were engaged in the construction of the Causeway. The four-lane road is 25 km (16 miles) long and approximately 23 m wide, and was built using 350,000 m3of concrete along with 47,000 metric tons of reinforced steel.

Questions



1. The causeway was officially inaugurated in………
a. 1968
b. the 19th century
c. 1981
d. 1986. (√)

2. Paragraph No. 2 is mainly talking about……..
a. the importance of the Eastern region of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
b. why Bahrain is important to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
c. how the idea of building the bridge was born in 1954(√)
d. why King Saud visited Bahrain in 1954

3. Who was the King of Saudi Arabia in 1965?
a. King Saud
b. King Khalid
c. King Faisal(√)
d. King Fahad.

4. The agreement to start construction on the maritime causeway was signed in………….
a. 1968
b. 1883
c. 1986
d. 1981(√)

5. The word "latter" in Paragraph No. 6 refers to…………
a. the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques
b. King Fahd bin Abdul Aziz of Saudi Arabia
c. Shaikh Isa bin Salman Al Khalifah(√)
d. November 1986

6. The four-lane road is…………
a.16 miles long and approximately 23 meters wide(√)
b. 25 km long and approximately 23 miles wide
c. 16 miles long and approximately 25 km wide
d. 23 meters wide and 47,000 meters long



Passage 65

الزراعة بين الماضي والحاضر



Source: animalsmart.org/animals-and-the-environment/comparing-agriculture-of-the-past-with-today

Read the following passage, and then choose the best answer to each of the questions that follow and mark it on your answer sheet.

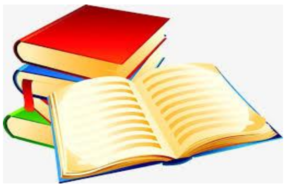
1. If you ask your grandparents how they got their food, they might have a different answer than you think. Why is this? It's because agriculture has changed throughout history.

2. In the past, farmers would have to do field work by hand or with horse drawn equipment. This work would take a long time to complete, which meant that farms were smaller because farmers could only work so much land. Horses were not very fast, and since **they** were animals, they would get tired and need rest to recover from their hard work.

3. Farmers use technology to make advances in producing more food for a growing world. Through the use of technology, each farmer is able to feed 155 people today, compared to 1940, when one farmer could feed only 19 people. Farmers use technologies such as motorized equipment, modified housing for animals and biotechnology, which allow for improvement in agriculture. Better technology has allowed farmers to feed more people and requires fewer people to work on farms to feed their families.

4. Today, most farmers use tractors and other motorized equipment to help with field work. Tractors, combines, plows, etc. are much larger and move much faster than horses, so farmers are able to produce more food in a shorter amount of time. These machines still need to be taken care of because they can **break down** just like a car, but they can run for longer periods and do not need recovery periods.

Questions



1. Farms were smaller because…………
a. farmers would have to do hard field work by hand
b. Horses were not very fast they would get tired
c. the work would take a long time to complete
d. All of the above are correct(√)

2. The underlined pronoun" they" in Paragraph No. 2 refers to …………
a. animals
b. horses(√)
c. farmers
d. farms

3. The main idea of Paragraph 3 is…………
a. More people to work on farms to feed their families.
b. how technology contributed to the increase of the food production(√)
c. how each farmer was able to feed 155 persons in 1940
d. Farmers used technology to feed 19 persons every day

4. The underlined verb "break down" in the last paragraph probably means……….
a. stop working(√)
b. run for longer periods
c. move much faster
d. take care of



Passage 66
الراديو في المملكة العربية السعودية

Source: arabnews.com/radio-has-its-history-and-legacy-kingdom

Read the following passage, and then choose the best answer to each of the questions that follow and mark it on your answer sheet.

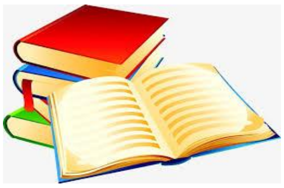
1. In the Kingdom, radio is quite popular. The history of radio in Saudi Arabia goes back to 1949 when airwaves were filled with the recitation of Holy Qur'an that won the heart of millions across the Kingdom. In earlier decades, large wooden box radios were confined to the elite. Later, transistor radios reached masses. Now, radio in Saudi Arabia has been completely reshaped by the various private players that entered the sector after the government opened up licenses to them.

2. In the new digital era, TV, cellular technology and social media dominate the field of information and entertainment. Yet radio stations in Saudi Arabia have persevered. Many broadcasters thought that the time for radio is over with the introduction of social media. However, the reality is quite different. Many listeners tune in to online radio stations nowadays. A large number of radio listeners tune in while driving. Broadcast experts say that radio listenership consists of more than 60 percent in vehicles. Over 70 percent of the listeners are men. **<u>The lions' share</u>** of listeners is young. Saudi Radio has a prominent role in the Kingdom. The station traditionally broadcasts Qur'an reading, Islamic lectures, news and entertainment. In 1994, MBC FM has made significant inroad into Saudi listeners.

3. In 2011 five new FM stations were allowed to operate that expect to have an audience of 25 million. All FM stations are targeting youth and offer a variety of info and entertainment programs. As the number of stations grows and the competition stiffens, the content of a broadcast has become questionable with some broadcasters. The competition leads to attempts to monopolize music and barring others from broadcasting it. Saudi-based radio programs have received a wide acceptance, not only at home but also across the Arab world.

4. Apart from drivers, a vast majority of people who work in remote areas cannot access satellite television while at the job.
They are also unable to read newspapers, so they depend on radio service. Print media reach an educated audience in an office environment. Radio reaches across deserts in all parts of Kingdom.

Questions



1. The first paragraph is mainly talking about……

a. how the radio started and spread in Saudi Arabia(√)
b. how recitation of the Holy Quran won the hearts of millions
c. how large wooden box radios were confined to the elite
d. how government opened up licenses to private players

2. We infer that less than ………of women listen to the radio in Saudi Arabia.

a. 30%(√)
b. 50%
c. 60%
d. 70%

3. " Lion's share" in Paragraph 2 probably mean……

a. Lion's power
b. majority(√)
c. minority
d. young

4. The audience of the radio is mostly from……………

a. drivers
b. people living and work in remote areas
c. old people
d. (A+b) (√)

5. The best title for this passage could be………

a. Radio Listeners
b. Radio in the 21st century
c. Radio Development in Saudi Arabia(√)
d. Radio in Remote Areas

الاجابات

القطعة رقم ٦١

1-C 2-A 3-B 4-A 5-B

القطعة رقم ٦٢

1-D 2- B 3- D 4- A 5- A

القطعة رقم ٦٣

1-C 2- A 3- D 4- B 5- A

القطعة رقم ٦٤

1-D 2- C 3- C 4- D 5- C 6-A

القطعة رقم ٦٥

1-D 2- B 3- B 4- A

القطعة رقم ٦٦

1-A 2- A 3- B 4- D 5- C

Academy

Free STEP Academy

Anwar

Free STEP Academy

Anwar